

15
HEADS of Mr. DUNDAS's SPEECH,

ON THE

F I N A N C E S

OF THE

EAST-INDIA COMPANY,

25th MARCH 1800.

for 1799

WHEN the Finances of the East-India Company were last submitted to the consideration of Parliament, it was stated, that from a disappointment in the receipt of the documents from India, the directions of the Act of the 33d could not possibly be complied with, and that the accounts then before the House were moved for, in order that regularity might be preserved. The prospect was at the same time held forth, that the accounts of the subsequent year would be brought forward at the prescribed period. The occasion of the delay which again unfortunately occurred, having been explained by the Court of Directors, it only remains for me to express my regret, that the established order of investigation of this truly important branch of the British Interests should have suffered interruption; although I am fully aware, that during a period of warfare, the contingencies to which the dispatch or arrival of shipping must necessarily be exposed, will ever render it difficult, if not impossible, to calculate with any degree of certainty, on the receipt of the books of account from India. It is, notwithstanding the disappointments now noticed, very satisfactory to remark, that the attention of the Governments abroad to the directions sent out on the subject of finance has been very conspicuous; and the particular orders issued by them to every department in this branch of the service, warrant the expectation of a continuation, not only of that precision and accuracy which I have, upon different occasions, found reason to commend, but also of every possible exertion to insure the receipt, in due time, of the materials to enable the Court of Directors to furnish the annual statements required of them.

From what has been observed, the Committee are prepared for the information, that the Statements now before them are those which should have been presented in May last. It might be urged, as I took occasion to remark when I last addressed the Committee, in circumstances nearly similar, that a prospect exists, that the Accounts of the next year will, at a period not very distant, be brought forward, when those of the two years might be considered at the same time: but the disappointments which have happened give additional weight to the reason then
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adduced for moving for the Accounts. This reason has already been stated; and as it now applies with equal, if not superior force, the necessity of bringing before Parliament the Accounts in the present instance appeared indispensable. They exhibit the situation of the Finances of the East-India Company abroad for the year 1797-8, and at home for the year 1798-9; and being drawn up in the accustomed form, I have only to add, that in order to place them in the most connected and distinct point of view, I shall proceed to digest and arrange them, in exactly the same order as on former occasions: taking the Revenues and Charges of each Presidency respectively;—shewing Average of the Revenues for the three past Years, compared with the Average last drawn;—comparing the Actual Accounts with the Estimates;—and stating the Expectations of the next Year. The whole will then be combined in general Results, both actual and estimated, that the Surplus from the Territorial Revenues, in either instance, after payment of the Charges, may be discovered. The effect of the Interest on the Debts will next be shewn, and the amount of the produce from the Sales of Imports, and from Certificates on the Court of Directors. The remaining Total will be the amount deemed applicable, in this view, to the purchase of Investments. The advances for Commercial Purposes, and the Cargoes actually shipped, will then be stated; and the last point in the Indian Accounts to be noticed, will be the Debts and Assets at the conclusion of the official year, contrasted with those of the preceding one. A detailed investigation of these points being accomplished, the attention of the Committee will be required to the Home Accounts, actual and estimated, likewise the Debts and Assets. The last object to be considered, as immediately connected with the accounts, both at home and abroad, is the general effect produced on the concern at large, by the Receipt and Expenditure, in both instances, during the year.

During the detail of the examination of the Accounts, explanations will be given, that the Committee may receive every possible information of the causes of the several variations; and such further remarks will be offered, as appear to be suggested from the view of the concern taken generally. The observations upon the situation of the Company, at the present truly memorable period, and upon the future prospects, whether of a commercial, financial, or political nature, will be rather in abstract, as it is intended, when the accounts next in order of date are laid before Parliament, to take up the whole subject in a more comprehensive manner.

B E N G A L

The Revenues and Charges of the several Presidencies in India having been mentioned, as the first object of investigation, the accounts of the Presidency of Bengal, numbered 1, 2, and 3*, will in course, primarily claim the attention of the Committee.

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Current Rupees
at 2s.

Pounds Sterling.

* See Appendix.

Current Rupees, Pounds Sterling.
at 2s.

The three first columns of No. 1, contain the Revenues in the years 1795-6, 1796-7, and 1797-8, the average of which amounts to - - - - - 5,72,69,472 5,726,947 and is less than the average 1794-5 to 1796-7, by - 5,17,300 51,730

The difference is chiefly owing to the Revenues of the year 1794-5 (the first period of the average drawn last year) having been uncommonly productive; the collections of the Land Revenues, in consequence of the recovery of arrears, having considerably exceeded those of any subsequent year; and the receipt from the Sale of Opium being at the amount it yielded before the trade experienced the reverse, as formerly stated to the Committee.

It has not been usual to shew an Average of Charges, for reasons repeatedly explained. As those reasons are found still to apply, the Account, N^o 3, being the actual Amount of the Revenues and Charges of the year 1797-8, compared with the Estimate, will next come under consideration.

The Revenues estimated to amount to - - - - -	5,74,38,477	5,743,847
actually amounted to - - - - -	5,78,27,413	5,782,741
being more than estimated - - - - -	3,88,936	38,894

This is the net excess on the whole of the Revenues. On reference to the Account it will be discovered, that notwithstanding the actual Receipts have, on the whole, exceeded the estimated, variations appear in every item; and that the general excess was C.R. 16,77,967, or £167,797, and the deficiency C.R. 12,89,031, or £128,903.

The particular heads under which the Estimate has been exceeded, to an amount requiring notice, are as follow, viz.

Mint Duties, C.R. 34,267, or £3,426, from an increased coinage on account of individuals, and from a profit on the coinage of copper at the Presidency.

Oude

Oude Subsidy, C.R' 8,83,233, or £88,323. As the late Vizier (whose death in 1797 was mentioned in the last address to the Committee) had made an addition to his Subsidy in the March preceding, the Estimate was calculated on the expectation of its being paid, and that the balance which had accrued on his former engagement would be likewise liquidated. The Committee are prepared, by documents already before the House, for the information of the further changes in the Government of Oude, which took place in January 1798; but as this will be more particularly explained hereafter, it is only requisite now to state, that the excess arises entirely from an extra donation by the present Vizier; otherwise the sum reckoned upon in the Estimate would not have been realized: the deficiency, however, in that case, would have been little more than three lacs; and it is satisfactory to remark, that every prospect exists of the arrear being fully discharged.

Judicial Department, Fees, Fines, &c. C.R' 85,927 or £8,592. These articles must ever be liable to fluctuation, depending, for the most part, on the number of suits in the Courts. The major part of the present excess has arisen from the arrears of Police Taxes, and the rent of resumed Tannadaree Lands, not included in the Estimate.

Sale of Opium, C.R' 6,40,435, or £64,043. The prospect of the revival of this article was held out, when the Accounts of the last year were under consideration. Notwithstanding the present excess, the Opium Trade is far from having reached its former amount. The Government have directed their particular attention to its recovery, and have adopted every measure likely to accomplish it; but no very sanguine hopes of success may be entertained, till the causes which produced the stagnation are removed.

The deficiency in the expected Receipts has appeared under the following heads:

Benares

Current Rupees, Pounds Sterling.
at 2s.

Benares Revenue, CR' 145,163, or £14,516. Notwithstanding the apparent deficiency, the prosperity of this district has continued without abatement: the expectation from the Lands has been fully realized. The produce from the Customs, indeed, has not been so great as estimated; it might, probably, have been over-rated, from too sanguine a calculation of the advantage hoped from a recent change in the management: but the great portion of the difference is proved to have arisen from an error in estimating the demand, without deducting the established remissions.

Land Revenues, CR' 6,16,314, or £61,631. A deficiency in the collection of the Land Revenues appeared in the Statements last presented, to the amount of upwards of eight lacs of rupees. In the Estimate of the present year, the receipt was calculated at an amount exceeding the actual of the preceding in only the sum of four lacs. As ample allowance was left for any probable defalcation, there was every reason to expect, that at least it would have been realized. The amount reckoned upon as Balances has been exceeded, and upwards of three lacs received from a variety of contingent articles, never included either in the Jumma or the Estimate. The difference on Syer, and Abkarree, or Tax on Spirituous Liquors, though naturally uncertain in their produce, was trivial. The disappointment is chiefly on the proper demand of the year; and this would hardly require notice, from the impossibility of an extensive rental being received exactly within the official year, if provision had not been made for that circumstance in the Estimate. The greatest want of punctuality has been experienced in some of the larger Zemindarries. Measures are, however, in contemplation, to give more full effect to the regulations for the recovery of Rents; and it appears by subsequent accounts, that a large amount of the balances of this year was received before the end of the July following.

Sale of Salt, CR' 54,755, or £5,475. The deficiency is small when the total sale is considered; but

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as the Sales of Salt have, for so many years, uniformly exceeded the Estimate, and as the Estimate, in the present case, was at the same amount as formerly, an explanation seems requisite. The defalcation was, in part, produced by impediments to the manufacture in Bengal, in consequence of most unfavorable weather, and in part, by the non-fulfillment of the contract for Coast Salt.

Stamp Duties, CR' 4,72,799, or £47,280. The Committee were informed last year, that this is entirely a new article of Revenue, and that it was substituted in lieu of the Police Tax, which, though an increasing resource, was abolished, as the collection was not only attended with difficulty, but found oppressive. The Estimate was framed on a calculation of the probable produce, supposed to be accurate; but as more time was consumed in preparing the presses, and making the numerous arrangements, than expected, the documents, on which the stamps were principally to be used, as the bills, deeds, &c. in the Judicial Courts, were filed, before they possibly could be ready. The expectation appears, nevertheless, to have been over-rated; but as a revision of the plan has taken place, the prospect may be indulged, that in process of time the original intention will be answered.

The Revenues actually received in the year 1797-8, have been stated to exceed the Estimate in near four lacs of rupees. It is also to be remarked, that they exceeded the receipts, in either of the preceding years, in upwards of eight lacs.

On the other hand, the Charges will be found to exhibit a very different view.

They were estimated to amount to - - - - -	3,89,39,910	3,893,991
the actual Amount for the year was - - - - -	4,03,16,599	4,031,660
being more than estimated - - - - -	13,76,689	1,37,669

When the Estimate for this Presidency was brought

Current Rupees, Pounds Sterling.
at 2s.

Current Rupees, Pounds Sterling.
at 2s.

brought before the Committee last year, doubts were stated as to the realization of the Net Revenue. The foundation of those doubts was not so much from an apprehension of the failure of the resources, as of an increase of the outgoings, in consequence of the peculiar situation of affairs in India. The result has established the propriety of the remarks then made; and it appears, that the gross excess of Charge amounted to CR' 25,86,227, or £258,622, and the deficiency was CR' 12,09,538, or £120,953, making the net excess as before stated.

The heads of Charge, in which the Estimate has been exceeded, are as follow, viz.

Mint Duties, in a small amount.

Post Office Charges, CR' 12,413, or £1,241, from an increased expence of Dawk Bearers, &c. in consequence of transactions in the Upper Provinces.

Charges of Benares Residency, CR' 37,014, or £3,701, from the payment of Pensions and Loss on Batta, not stated in the Estimate.

Charges of the Resident's Office at Lucknow, CR' 94,360, or £9,436. The changes adverted to in the explanations of the Receipt for Subsidy, produced a variety of contingent expences, which could not be foreseen at the time of forming the Estimate.

Other Charges of the Civil Department, CR' 3,56,438, or £35,644. These, in addition to the establishments, include contingencies of every description, and a number of charges, though fixed in their nature, variable in their amount. In these cases, it is scarcely possible to form an estimate of the probable expenditure. From the mode of stating the arrears, by which the adjustment of this part of the Account has been made, it is not practicable to explain, exactly, the cause of the excess. Some part of it appears to have been occasioned by extraordinary expences attending temporary Embassies, particularly that to Ava, by additional

tional Durbar Charges, also by a greater charge incurred on account of the Residency of Poonah, in consequence of the newly appointed Resident being prevented proceeding thither by the setting in of the rains. Other causes might likewise be mentioned, which it would be too tedious to detail.

Judicial Charges, CR' 1,72,165, or £17,216. The same difficulty occurs as in the preceding article. It is, however, to be remarked, that in this department is included a number of contingencies, which cannot be estimated with any certainty.

Military Charges, CR' 15,26,202, or £152,620. The Estimate appeared to be calculated at an amount which might have been expected to embrace every probable contingency of the year, as it provided for an additional force in Oude, also for the expence of intended expeditions; but from a course of events, absolutely impossible to be foreseen, it became requisite to make a further increase in the first instance, by which several regiments were placed on double batta. From that circumstance, and the unexpected movements of the army, a considerable expence was incurred: the expence also of expeditions was much greater. Another cause of the excess is to be found in the augmentation of the Native Infantry, both in the strength, and by the raising two entire new regiments.

Customs, Charges of Collection, CR' 11,710, or £1,171. This arises, in part, from an addition to the establishment.

Opium, Advances and Charges, CR' 3,16,339, or £31,634. This expence has hitherto depended on the quantity delivered under the contract, which may account, in some measure, for the excess: but a part has been occasioned by the preparations for the change in the system of management.

The last head under which an excess is to be noticed is, the *Stamp Office Charges*, to the amount of CR' 58,450, or £5,845. The expenditure, in this instance,

instance, is treble the sum estimated. It being the first year of the establishment of the office, the difficulty of calculating the expence may be, in some degree, owing to the novelty of the charge; but the principal cause of the excess is assigned to have arisen from the purchase of a much larger quantity of paper than estimated, of which a very considerable portion remains in store, so that a part only of the expence may properly be charged to this year.

The heads under which the Charges have fallen short of the Estimate are but few; and of those, by far the greatest amount is to be attributed rather to the deferring of the expence, than to the want of precision in calculating the Estimate. They are as follow, viz.

Marine Charges, CR^s 66,782, or £6,678, from a smaller expence attending the Pilot Schooners and Moorings; from the charge of Vessels to cruise off the Andamans, though estimated not incurred; and from a smaller advance for building Vessels.

Buildings and Fortifications, CR^s 4,30,767, or £43,076. This difference is chiefly occasioned by the erection of extensive cavalry cantonments being deferred, till a more suitable spot than originally intended shall be fixed upon: and a small part arises from a less expence being incurred for buildings in the Judicial Department.

Revenue Charges CR^s 2,30,534, or £23,053. This difference arises on a great number of items: near 70,000 Rupees in Pensions, charged in the Estimate, but transferred to Benares in the actual Account. The expence of Poolbundee was considerably less; and in several of the districts, the general expence was below the amount estimated.

Salt Advances and Charges, being less than the Estimate in the sum of CR^s 4,81,455, or £48,145, is the last article for explanation. The smaller provision of Salt, in consequence of the unfavorable season,

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	Current Rupees at 2s.	Pounds Sterling.
and the failure in the contract for Coast Salt, as noticed under the Revenues, have been the cause of the diminution of the advances.		
The net excess of the Charges has been stated to amount to - - - - -	13,76,689	1,37,669
From which deduct the net excess of Revenue, as stated likewise - - - - -	3,88,936	38,893
The net deficiency in the actual Net Revenue, compared with the Estimate, will then appear to be - -	9,87,753	98,775
And the Total Net Revenue of the Presidency of Bengal, in the year 1797-8, is found to amount to -	1,75,10,814	1,751,081
which, in consequence of the increase of the expences during the year, is less than the Net Revenue of the year preceding, by - - - - -	8,98,826	89,882

ESTIMATES, 1798-9.

The prospects of the year 1798-9 are much more flattering than the preceding year.

The Revenues are estimated, in the last column of N ^o 1, to amount to - - - - -	6,25,96,008	6,259,600
and the Charges, in the last column of the Statement N ^o 2, to - - - - -	3,95,28,473	3,952,847
making the estimated Net Revenue - - - - -	2,30,67,535	2,306,753

The net difference in the amount of the Resources, on a comparison with those of last year, is no less than CR' 47,68,595, or £4,76,859; and the Charges are, on the whole, estimated at a less amount, by CR' 7,88,126, or £78,812. It nevertheless appears, that in a few particulars the Estimate states a more unfavorable view in both instances; some articles of Revenue being expected to be below, and some heads of Charge to be above the last year; but in neither case to a great amount.

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Current Rupees
at 2s.

Pounds Sterling.

The gross sum of the improved Revenue is CR' 53,52,390, or £535,239. An increase of the *Post-Office Collections* is expected, in consequence of regulations lately made in that department. The collection of the *Land Revenues* is taken at CR' 5,42,882, or £54,288, more. This cannot be termed a very sanguine calculation, when the defalcation of the last, and the year preceding, is considered. It is to be hoped, that in this instance the Estimate will be more than realized. A larger produce from the sale of *Salt* is stated, amounting to CR' 6,34,775, or £63,477. It likewise exceeds former Estimates upwards of five lacs. The advices favor the prospect, that the expectation in this regard will not be disappointed. An increase of CR' 1,82,799, or £18,280, is reckoned upon from the *Stamp Duties*. In the last year the institution of them took place. When the first calculation at nearly six lacs is considered, it may be hoped, that the present Estimate, at half the amount, is not stated too high.

By far the greatest addition is expected from the Subsidies, in consequence of new Treaties with the Nabob of Oude and the Nizam. A more particular explanation of these engagements will be offered hereafter: at present, it may suffice to remark, that the *Oude Subsidy* is calculated, in this year, to amount to CR' 96,19,969, or £969,197, which is more than received last year by CR' 28,70,699, or £2,87,070. So large a receipt is not to be looked for in future years; as this sum includes not only the current Subsidy settled in February 1798, but likewise arrears, and the expence of repairing some Forts, which the present Vizier has agreed to defray. The *Subsidy* from the *Nizam*, under the former Treaty, is included in the Madras Statements. The sum here stated, amounting to CR' 10,44,000, or £104,400, is the part under the Treaty of September 1798, which fell due from that time to the end of the official year.

The only article requiring notice, from which a less receipt is expected, is the *Opium*: the difference amounts to CR' 5,24,435, or £52,443. This is the first year of the change of the system, from a contract

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Current Rupees
at 2s.

Pounds Sterling.

to the management by agency. The reduction of the quantity is one of the measures resorted to for restoring the trade, of course a less produce is estimated.

The net diminution of the Charges, compared with the last year, has been stated. On an examination of the accounts, it appears that the aggregate of those items, on which an increase is expected, amounts to CR^s 9,37,263, or £93,726; and the total of those, on which a less expenditure is looked for, is CR^s 17,25,389, or £172,539.

Those, in the first instance, to any considerable amount, are the *Buildings and Fortifications*, CR^s 6,43,047, or £64,304; of which the most considerable part is in the repairing and strengthening the Forts in the Vizier's Dominions. The advances in the *Salt Department* are calculated at CR^s 2,49,455, or £24,945, more, on account of the additional quantity likely to be provided in the year.

The diminution is in the great majority of the items. The Charges in the *Civil Department* are all expected to be less: the *Post-Office*, from the probability of a less expence in the extraordinaries: at *Lucknow*, from the residency being exempted from the contingencies of the last year. As to the remaining *Civil Charges*, on which the diminution is the greatest, the remark upon the actual Accounts must, of necessity, suffice for an explanation. This may likewise be found to apply, with regard to the charges of the *Judicial Department*, which appear below the last year. The *Military Expences* are estimated at a less amount, by CR^s 3,27,922, or £32,792. On the out-turn in this respect, it is impossible to form a conjecture, although the Estimate was calculated with every attention to the circumstances then existing, or likely to occur. The greatest difference is expected in the *Opium*, from the determination to restrict the quantity manufactured, till the demand of the market can be more completely ascertained. The expence of the *Stamp-Office* is below the last year. The great expence (beyond the first estimate)

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estimate) attending the institution, has been noticed, and that it was not likely to occur in future; it is therefore hoped, that the amount now inserted will not be exceeded.

The Result of the comparison of the Revenues and Charges by the actual Accounts in the year 1797-8, and as estimated for the year 1798-9 is: the Net Revenue, in the latter instance, is expected to exceed that in the former by - - - - -

Current Rupees, at 2s. Pounds Sterling.

55,56,721 555,672

with regard to which, it is to be observed, that although there exists, at present, no ground for doubt of the realization of the estimated Resources, and although the Charges, in general, are stated at an amount which does not appear objectionable; it may be expected, that the important transactions at the close of the year, and the extraordinary and unparalleled exertions of the Government, will have occasioned an increase of the Military Expences.

M A D R A S.

The Revenues and Charges of the Presidency of Madras come next under consideration. To pursue the examination of them, in like manner with those of Bengal, it will be necessary, first, to refer to the Account N^o 4, the three first columns of which shew the receipt of Revenue in the years 1795-6, 1796-7, and 1797-8. In former years, the peculiar situation of a part of the resources of this Presidency, rendered it necessary to make some adjustments, before an average could properly be drawn; on the present occasion, as in the last year, it seems only requisite to exclude the Revenues of Ceylon and the Dutch Settlements, as not properly appertaining to the fixed annual receipt.

Pagodas, at 8s. Pounds Sterling.

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	Pagodas, at 8s.	Pounds Sterling.
In this view, the average receipt of the three years above named amounts to - - - - -	45,61,883	1,824,753
which is less than the average calculated on the Accounts one year back, by - - - - -	53,303	21,321

Omitting an average of Charges, for reasons already adverted to under Bengal, the next Account which calls the attention of the Committee is N^o 6. In that is shewn a comparison of the Revenues and Charges of the year 1797-8, according to the Estimate, and by the actual Accounts.

The Revenues were estimated to produce - -	58,36,689	2,334,675
their actual Amount was - - - - -	48,47,377	1,938,950
making a deficiency in the actual Receipt, of - -	9,89,312	395,725

The heads of Revenue are few, in which the actual Receipts have, in this year, exceeded the estimated, amounting in the whole to only Pag^s 69,108, or £27,643. Of this, the sum of Pag^s 20,390, or £8,156, is in the *Subsidy* from the *Nabob of Arcot*, and arises from the collections in the Poligar Countries (taken in part payment) being more productive than expected. This is not to be considered as an addition to the subsidy, but as a recovery of arrears. The *Revenues of Ceylon* and the *Post-Office Collections*, in a small amount, form the remaining part of the Surplus Receipt.

The Total of the deficiencies was Pag^s 10,58,420, or £423,368. The detail is as follows, viz.

Land and Sea Customs, Pag^s 5,378, or £2,151. The trade on which the produce of the Customs depends, having in this year been generally less than in the last, may account for the difference.

Subsidy from the Rajah of Tanjore, Pag^s 4,17,395, or £166,958. When the Estimate was under consideration last year, a doubt of the realization under this head was stated; as it was a ground of surprize, that

that situated as the Tanjore Country then was, so large a receipt should be reckoned upon.

The deficiency in the *Subsidy* from the *Nizam*, amounting to Pag^a 118,780, or £47,512, is under the engagement by the former Treaty. From the nature of the connexion with His Highness, there is no doubt of its being cleared in the account with him.

The most serious disappointment, in every view, has occurred in the collection of the *Land Revenues*, to the amount of Pag^a 477,606, or £191,042. The collection of the last year was nearly three lacs below the sum estimated; but some satisfaction was derived, from the consideration of its being, on the comparison with former years, very productive. In that instance, it certainly appeared, that the Estimate was rated too high; but in the present it is to be observed with concern, that a similar excuse cannot be urged in nearly the same extent. A narrow examination into the causes of the defalcation became essentially requisite, and the advices have been attentively looked into; from which it is discovered, that the difference is in the demand of the current year, and that the collections on account of Balances, in the general, have been exceeded. The Revenues of the *Jaghire* have been realized; and in the districts to the Southward, the deficiencies have been inconsiderable. The great failure has occurred in the Northern Circars; where, although the Company's authority is becoming each year more firmly established, the collections are still attended with difficulty, requiring all the energy, ability, and diligence of the collectors. The effect of the smallest relaxation is soon visible; and although, in many of the districts, the servants of the Company are highly deserving of credit, for their successful and praise-worthy exertions, in some a contrary conduct has produced inconvenience.

The causes assigned for the defalcation are various: super-abundance and low price of grain, in some instances; in others, loss of property by inundations, and the interruption of agriculture, either
by

Pagodas, at 8s. Pounds Sterling.

by the failure of the early, or by the prodigious quantity of the middle and latter rains. It is, however, hoped, from the securities in hand and the arrangements made, that the ultimate deficiency in the present year's demand will not be to a very considerable amount.

Notwithstanding the produce of the *Collections* from the *Ceded Countries* was below the Estimate, in Pag' 38,380, or £15,352, it was not far beneath that of the last year, and exceeded considerably that of the year before. A part is stated to have been occasioned by an alteration in the engagements with some of the renters, and security is obtained for another part.

The probable Charges of this Presidency in the year 1797-8, appear to have been calculated with a particular degree of accuracy. They were estimated

to amount to	- - - - -	62,07,096	2,482,838
their actual Amount was	- - - - -	62,89,436	2,515,774
exceeding the Estimate in only the sum of	- - -	82,340	32,936

Few observations on this small difference are requisite; because, although it is the net excess merely, the variations as to the surplus or the deficiency in the actual Charges have not been to any considerable amount.

The gross excess was Pagodas 1,48,029, or £59,211, and the deficiency Pagodas 65,689, or £26,275, arising, in both instances, upon a number of items.

The excess in the *Civil Charges* was Pag' 25,873, or £10,349, and arises principally from contingencies; as loss by exchange, &c., not inserted in the Estimate.

The *Military Expenses* were more than estimated Pag' 41,221, or £16,488. Some of the Charges appear to have been less; but the increase of the army, the

the additional purchase of stores, and disbursements on expeditions, have operated to produce the excess.

On the *Revenue Charges* the excess was Pag^s 49,832, or £19,932. Some of the expences of this department were less than estimated; but there is difficulty in accounting for it exactly, as a part of the difference arises from the mode of stating the arrears, which are adjusted with the actual Accounts of the year.

The *Charges at Ceylon* and the *Dutch Settlements* include the expence of the support and maintenance of prisoners, and a number of contingencies, which necessarily must be uncertain. This explanation may be supposed to account for the excess in this instance, amounting to Pag^s 30,278, or £12,111.

The items of Charge which have not equalled the Estimate are, the *Post-Office* in a small amount; the *Charges* on the *Revenues* of the *Ceded Countries* in Pag^s 20,698, or £8,279, from a diminution of the district establishments, a reduction of survey charges, a less expence in the repair of tanks, and the postponement of some other charges. The *Charges* on the *assigned Revenues* of *Tanjore*, Pag^s 43,628, or £17,451, in consequence of the Estimate having calculated on a disbursement for pensions which has not been incurred, and on a charge of collection, more than in the event proved requisite.

The deficiency in the actual Revenues was stated to amount to - - - - -

9,89,312

395,725

Adding the surplus of the actual Charges, as shewn above - - - - -

82,340

32,936

the net surplus of the actual Charges will then be found to amount to - - - - -

10,71,652

428,661

and the actual Surplus of the Charges of this Presidency, in the year 1797-8, will appear to be - -

14,42,059

576,823

which exceeds the Surplus of the Charges of the preceding year by - - - - -

4,11,651

164,660

E

partly

Pagodas, at 8s.

Pounds Sterling.

partly from the deficiency in the receipts, and partly from the increase of the military expences, occasioned by the addition to the forces, and other contingencies, in consequence of the war

ESTIMATES, 1798-9.

The important occurrences which will be brought to the notice of the Committee were partly in view, when the calculations were made of the probable expences of this Presidency for the year 1798-9; from whence it is justly to be expected, that the disbursements must be to an amount almost unprecedented. No diminution of Revenue having been apprehended, the receipts have been taken at an amount which, in general, appears to be prescribed by the experience of the year preceding. The particulars, both of Revenue and Charge, will be found in the last columns of the Accounts N^o 4 and 5.

The Revenues are estimated to amount to - -	50,12,483	2,004,993
and the Charges to - - - - -	71,43,797	2,857,519
by which the expected excess of Charge appears to be	21,31,314	852,526

On the comparison it is discovered, that the Revenues are estimated to exceed those of the last year, by Pag^s 1,65,106, or £66,042. Several variations, nevertheless, appear to a more considerable amount; under some heads the receipt being expected to be larger, and under others less.

The *Tanjore Subsidy* is stated at something more than the receipt last year, on the supposition that more will be realized from the assumed districts.

The *Subsidy from the Nizam* is taken at the full amount payable under the former engagement at this Presidency. The deficient receipt in 1797-8, as explained in the account of that year, may account for the difference. A notandum to the Account remarks, that this sum was taken from the Bengal Statements. Perhaps an adjustment may hereafter become necessary under this head.

The

Pagodas, at 8s.

Pounds Sterling.

The *Land Revenues* are estimated at five lacs beyond the amount collected last year. In the explanatory remarks on the extraordinary deficiency in that year, it was stated, that securities were in hand for many of the balances; so that a recovery may, with some propriety, be reckoned upon. It does not appear, that the calculations, in general, are beyond what is justly warranted; and it is hoped from the talents and assiduity of the present collectors, that the result of this year will prove much more favorable than that of the last.

Of the heads of Revenue expected to be less than last year, two only require notice.

The *Subsidy from the Nabob of Arcot*, to the amount of Pag^s 33,380, or £13,352, in the collections of the assigned Peshcush, which are expected to be less, in consequence of the extra receipt in last year.

The difference in the *Revenues from Ceylon*, amounting to Pag^s 434,226, or £173,690, is explained in the Account to be supposed to arise from the expectation that the Island would not continue under this Presidency the whole year.

The Charges, as before remarked, are expected to be very high: those in the *Military Department* were particularly in contemplation; and it appears that of the sum of Pag^s 9,24,155, or £369,662, in which the Charges, in the gross, are likely to exceed those of the year 1797-8, near eight lacs and a half are in that department. This, in general, is to be considered as the estimated expence of the preparations for the army taking the field.

The probable increase of other articles of expence arises from different circumstances. That in the *Civil Charges*, though only taken at Pag^s 4,600, may be reckoned still higher, from the contingencies in the last year's Accounts, which do not appear in the Estimate. The addition is expected from the Durbar Charges, and from the institution of the Recorder's

corder's Court. In this year, a greater expence is reckoned upon in the *Revenue* Department, principally from the measures wisely adopted by the Government for repairing the tanks. On the same account, the Charges in the *Ceded Countries* are likely to be higher; but in this instance, an expence will probably arise, from the necessity of securing the inhabitants from depredators on Tippoo's frontier. The *Charges* on the *Assigned Revenues* of *Tanjore* will experience an increase, from the expence attending the restoration of Serfogee, which is to be noticed in the sequel; also from advances necessary to be made to the inhabitants for repairs and cultivation.

In two instances, only, is a less expence estimated; *Buildings* and *Fortifications*, which does not require notice; and at *Ceylon*, the reasons for which may be found in the remarks on the Revenues.

The Result of this comparison is, the net Charge, estimated for the year 1798-9, is calculated to exceed the Charge of the preceding year, in the sum of

Pagodas, at 8s.	Pounds Sterling.
6,89,255	275,702

The remark at the conclusion of the examination of the Bengal Estimate will most properly apply on this occasion; and it may further be added, that as the scene of the brilliant operations of the late war was immediately on this Coast, it must not occasion surprize, if on receipt of the actual Accounts it should prove, that the Charges have still reached a greater amount.

B O M B A Y.

The Revenues and Charges of the Presidency of Bombay, as exhibited in the Accounts N^o 7, 8, and 9, come next under review.

The Revenues of the years 1795-6, 1796-7, and 1797-8, are stated in the three first columns of N^o 6. On an average, they amounted to - - - - -

Rupees, at 2s. 3d.	Pounds Sterling.
27,60,662	310,574
76,176	8,569

which is more than the average, 1794-5 to 1796-7,

It

Rupees, at 2s. 3d. Pounds Sterling.

It is proper to remark, that some objection may arise to the comparison of the averages; because the accounts, in both periods, include Subsidies, the payment of which do not appear regular; for example, in 1794-5, the recovery of an arrear from the Mah-rattas, amounting to Rupees 1,34,280, or £15,106, is stated; and in 1797-8, the Subsidy from the Rajah of Travencore, for the balance of the last year, and for the amount of the current year, making together Rupees 4,72,798, or £53,189; while the intermediate years include nothing, but the proper Resources of the Company.

Divesting, therefore, the averages in both periods, of the receipt for Subsidies, it will be found, that the average drawn on the latter, or upon the years now under consideration, is less by Rupees 36,663, or £4,124; which is chiefly to be attributed to the short receipt for the Malabar Province in 1797-8, as will be explained upon the examination of the Revenues for that year.

Declining, as at the other Presidencies, an average of Charges, the comparison of the Revenues and Charges of 1797-8, as estimated, and according to the actual out-turn, is next to be examined: this is stated in the Account, N^o 9.

The Revenues were estimated to amount to	-	28,36,450	319,100
the actual Amount was	- - - - -	30,06,129	338,180
being more than the Estimate	- - - - -	1,69,679	19,080

The whole Amount of the Receipts of this Presidency is small, compared with the others; but the differences are proportionably greater. The surplus Receipts amounted to Rupees 4,56,275, or £51,333, and the deficient to Rupees 2,86,596, or £32,242.

In the former, the *Customs* amounted to Rupees 1,58,477, or £17,828. The collection was not only more than the Estimate, but exceeded, likewise, the last year, which was very productive. The annual increase of this Resource is a proof of the increasing commerce on this side of India.

F

A greater

Rupees, at 2s. 3d. Pounds Sterling.

A greater sum than estimated was received from the *Rajah of Travencore*. The Excess amounted to Rupees 2,97,798, or £33,502; and it was observed, when the Estimate was considered last year, that more might have been reckoned upon. The present Receipt is on the engagement in the permanent Treaty, and on the recovery of arrears; and it is to be remarked, that the complete realization appears, from the stipulations being brought to the credit of the *Rajah*, in his contract account for pepper, &c.

The deficiency in the Receipt is principally in the *Land Revenues*, and the *Collections* from the *Ceded Countries*; the former in a small amount, chiefly from an error in the Estimate; and the latter in Rupees 2,26,624, or £25,494, from the effects of the disturbance in *Cotiote*, of the disputed succession of *Cherical*, and of the death of the *Zamorine*. Although the Estimate may have been rated too high, on account of the productive *Collections* in 1796-7, a hope may be indulged, that no eventual loss will accrue, as the difference may be rather considered a delay of payment than otherwise.

The Charges were estimated to amount to -	75,02,667	844,050
and actually amounted to - - - - -	83,54,855	939,921
being more than estimated - - - - -	8,52,188	95,871

The only Charge below the Estimate was the *Marine*, in a small amount. A surplus has occurred in every other item: the *Civil* in Rupees 1,34,531, or £15,134, which may mostly be attributed to the increase of salary to the Members of Council, and to the expence of an embassy to *Travencore* and to *Colapore*.

The excess in the *Military Charges* was Rupees 5,28,442, or £59,450, part owing to the disturbances in the *Malabar Province*, and part to a greater expence for stores.

The expence of *Buildings* was increased, from the necessity of strengthening the defences; and the *Revenue Charges* in contingencies, and the expence of repairing

repairing embankments. A greater expence has been sustained in the *Ceded Countries*, amounting to Rupees 90,559, or £10,187, from the appointment of a Committee for making arrangements in the Malabar Province, the employment of a greater number of servants, and other circumstances, which could not be foreseen at the time of forming the Estimate.

The Surplus of the Receipts, stated to amount

to - - - - -	1,69,679	19,089
deducted from the surplus of the Charges, - - -	8,52,188	95,871

the Net Surplus of the Charges is found to be - -	6,82,509	76,782
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and the Surplus of the actual Charges of this Presidency is, in the year 1797-8, - - - - -	53,48,726	601,732
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which is more than the surplus Charge of the preceding year by - - - - -	6,74,164	75,843
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and is accounted for, principally, in the increased military expences.

ESTIMATES, 1798-9.

The expectations of the Presidency of Bombay, in the year 1798-9, are stated in the last column of the Accounts numbered 7 and 8.

The Revenues are computed to amount to - - -	30,76,537	346,110
and the Charges to - - - - -	88,59,550	996,699

making a Surplus in the Charges of - - - - -	57,83,013	650,589
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In the Revenues derived under this Presidency, the net difference from those collected in the last year is but small; no more than Rupees 70,408, or £7,920. Few observations are necessary. The *Collections* from the *Ceded Countries* are expected to be more from the receipt of sums deferred last year, as explained in the Remarks on the actual Accounts. On the other hand, the *Customs* are expected to be less, on the supposition that the trade may not be to the extent of the year preceding; and

and the receipt from the *Travencore Subsidy*, from the payment of arrears in that year,

Rupees, at 2s. 3d. Pounds Sterling.

The Charges, in the whole, are estimated at five lacks more than those of the year 1797-8. The gross excess is Rupees 6,77,173, or £76,182: of this, Rupees 5,75,958, or £64,795, is in the *Military Expences*, chiefly from the necessity of placing the Army on a footing to resist any attack which might be made on the Coast; and Rupees 81,474, or £9,165, in *Buildings* and *Fortifications*, from the repairs and additions required for the further security of the Possessions.

Those articles of Charge which are calculated to be less than the last year, in an amount requiring remark, are in the *Marine* and *Revenue Departments*. The former, Rupees 86,181, or £9,695, principally in the contingencies and the supply of stores. In the latter, Rupees 71,799, or £8,077, partly from contingent expences incurred in the last year, not expected in this.

In the Result, the Net Charge of this Presidency, estimated for the year 1798-9, exceeds that of the year 1797-8, by - - - - -	4,34,287	48,857
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As at the time of framing the Estimate, the measures in contemplation at the other Presidencies were not known at Bombay; no calculation was made on that account. From the distinguished part the Army of this Presidency took in the subsequent transactions, it may readily be supposed, that a very considerable additional expence has been incurred: indeed the fact is ascertained by the advices. Other Charges have also been greatly increased; but the Committee must be highly gratified, by the information, that the collection of the Revenues has suffered no diminution.

Having

Having accomplished an explanation in detail, in so far as appeared necessary for the information of the Committee, of every circumstance which has affected, or is likely to affect, the Receipt and Expenditure of the three Presidencies, during the periods under investigation, their attention is further requested to other articles of Charge, which fall upon the Revenues of India. These are the expences of the Settlements of

BENCOOLEN, PINANG, &c.

The Revenues and Charges of Fort Marlbro', the chief Residency of Bencoolen, and the Settlements subordinate, are stated in the Account, N^o 10 (a).

	Dollars at 5s.	Pounds Sterling.
On the average of the three years, 1795-6 to 1797-8 inclusive,		
the Revenues amounted to - - - - -	20,707	5,177
and the Charges to - - - - -	418,827	104,707
being a Net Charge of - - - - -	398,120	99,530

This is £14,749 more than the net Charge calculated on the average of the accounts presented last year. The excess of that average beyond the preceding one was stated to arise from expences of Buildings. In addition to the effect of that circumstance, which is more particularly felt in the calculation now made, an increase of allowances in the Civil Department, and an extension of the Military Force, may be assigned as causes of the present increase.

The net Expence of the Residency of Marlbro' in 1797-8, was Dollars 435,603, or £108,901—which is more than the average above stated, from the increase of civil and military charges adverted to. As this Residency and the Settlement of Pinang are immediate Dependencies upon Bengal, and the expences are defrayed by supplies from thence, the actual Amount of those supplies has been usually stated, with what has been sent to St. Helena.

	Current Rupees at 2s.	Pounds Sterling.
They were estimated to amount to - - - - -	8,58,400	85,840
and actually amounted to (by N ^o 18 and 19) - - -	16,32,993	163,299
being more than estimated - - - - -	7,74,593	77,459

That the actual Expence should be almost double the estimated, must excite some surprise, and raise doubts of the accuracy of the calculation in the Estimate. It certainly does appear, that sufficient allowance was not made for the probable exigencies of Bencoolen, where almost the whole difference rests; but on the other hand, the supplies appear to have exceeded the actual demand of the year, probably from the necessity of making up for the deficiency in the year before, and of assisting the provision of the Investment: a part, also, may possibly be for the use of the next year.

The Supplies estimated for the year 1798-9 are calculated, by N^o 11, to amount to - - - - -

Current Rupees at 2s.	Pounds Sterling.
11,71,600	1,17,160

Unless it is considered that a part of the very ample supply to Marlbro' in last year may be intended in aid of the present, the Estimate seems underrated; for according to the Marlbro' Accounts in N^o 10, the probable demand for that Residency only is not much under the sum now stated.

GENERAL

GENERAL VIEW.

The General Result of the Revenues and Charges of the several Presidencies in India, in the year 1797-8, is as follows, viz.

REVENUES

			Pounds Sterling.
Of Bengal by N ^o 3,	- - -	CR ^s 5,78,27,413	£5,782,741
Madras - 6,	- - -	Pag ^s 48,47,377	1,938,950
Bombay - 9,	- - -	Rup ^s 30,06,129	338,189
Total Revenues			8,059,880

CHARGES

Of Bengal by N ^o 3,	- - -	CR ^s 4,03,16,599	£4,031,660
Madras - 6,	- - -	Pag ^s 62,89,436	2,515,774
Bombay - 9,	- - -	Rup ^s 83,54,855	939,921
Total Charges			7,487,355

Net Revenue of the three Presidencies	- - -	£	572,525
Deduct—Supplies from Bengal to Bencoolen, &c. as before stated, per N ^o 18 and 19,	- - -	CR ^s 16,32,993	163,299
The Remainder			409,226

is the Excess of the Revenues above the Civil, Military, &c. Charges.

A further Charge upon the Revenues is the Interest on the Debts. The sums paid were,

At Bengal, N ^o 18,	- - -	CR ^s 40,88,103	£408,810
Madras, - 19,	- - -	Pag ^s 3,68,648	147,458
Bombay, - 20,	- - -	Rup ^s 4,23,627	47,658

The Total of the Interest paid on the Debts is =	- - -	£	603,926
and being more than the Revenue stated to be remaining, the Difference, amounting to	- - -	£	194,700
is the net Deficiency of the Territorial Revenues, which deducted from the Amount received in India on the sale of Import Goods, as by N ^o 15,	- - -	CR ^s 58,28,336	582,833

The Remainder	- - -	£	388,133
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is the Sum ascertained to be applicable, in this view, to the purposes of Commerce in the Purchase of Investments, and the Payment of the Charges of the Commercial Department.

When

When this subject was last before the House, the prospect of a most extensive provision of Investment was stated. The Amount was greatly enhanced by the payment intended for the spices purchased from the Captors of Columbo. From the pressure on the finances, consequent upon the situation of Affairs in India, a considerable reduction was to be apprehended; the Result has, however, been much more favorable than could have been expected.

The actual Advances for the Investment, including the assistance to China, and for the Commercial Charges, in the year 1797-8, are as follow, viz.

In Bengal, by N^o 18.

Charges of the Board of
Trade at the Presidency and
Factories, - - - - -

Advances for the Invest-

ment, with Commission, -

Purchase of Spices at

Columbo, - - - - -

SR¹ 7,91,331 CR¹ 9,17,944 £91,794

82,24,619 95,40,558 954,055

22,79,092 26,43,746 264,375

131,02,248 1,310,224

Add, Supplies to Canton,

SR¹ 16,52,963 19,17,437 191,744

Total Bengal - 150,19,685

£1,501,968

At Madras, by N^o 19.

Charges, Allowances, &c. in

Commercial Department, - - - - -

Advances for Investment, with

Charges, - - - - -

Page¹ 2,68,495 £107,398

13,08,765 523,506

15,77,260 630,904

Add, Remittance to Canton - - - - -

42,000 16,800

Total Madras 16,19,260

647,704

Carried forward £2,149,672

GENERAL VIEW

29

	Brought forward	£ 2,149,672
At Bombay, by N ^o 20.		
Salaries, &c. in the Commercial Department - - - -	Rup ^s 23,75,156	£ 267,205
Advances for Investment, with Charges - - - -	1,50,119	16,889
	25,25,275	284,094
Add, Supply to Canton - -	2,28,627	25,720
Total Bombay	R ^s 27,53,902 - - - -	309,814
At Bencoolen, by N ^o 22, - -	CR ^s 2,04,793 - - - -	20,479
Total Advances for Investment and Commercial Charges		£ 2,479,965

The Amount now pointed out, as the sum applied to Commercial Purposes in the year 1797-8, although less by £200,000 than expected, is still very considerable, when compared with any former year. The Supply for the China Investment exceeded £230,000. A question naturally arises, by what means so extensive a Commerce was maintained and carried on, when the Surplus of the Revenues, formerly productive to an immense Amount, was reduced so low as in the present year; and when, in consequence, the demand of Funds upon this account was carried so high as £2,200,000. The diminution of the Cash and Bills in the Treasuries, compared with the last year, and the Bills drawn on the Court of Directors, contributed largely; but the great Supply has been from Loans, which will appear in the addition made to the Debts.

The Cargoes actually shipped for Europe in 1797-8, with Charges not added to the Invoices, by N^o 22, amounted to - - - - - CR^s 2,58,36,902 2,583,690

Excluding the Supply to China, this sum exceeds the Advances £338,000: but as the Spices purchased at Columbo, paid for in this year, were shipped for Europe in the last, the excess will be £602,000. This difference was supplied from the stock of Goods in Warehouse at the beginning of the year, the immense quantity of which was adverted to in the last investigation.

H

The

GENERAL VIEW.

The General Result of the Estimates of the Year
1798-9 is next to be stated.

REVENUES

Of Bengal, by N ^o 1, - - - CR ^s	6,25,96,008	£6,259,600	
Madras, 4, - - - Pag ^s	50,12,483	2,004,993	
Bombay, 7, - - - Rup ^s	30,76,537	346,110	
Total Revenues - - - - -			8,610,703

CHARGES

Of Bengal, N ^o 2, - - - - CR ^s	3,95,28,473	£3,952,847	
Madras, 4, - - - - Pag ^s	71,43,797	2,857,519	
Bombay, 8, - - - - Rup ^s	88,59,550	996,699	
Total Charges - - - - -		£	7,807,065

Net estimated Revenue of the three Presidencies		£	803,638
Deduct, Supplies from Bengal to Bencoolen, &c.			
by N ^o 11, - - - - - CR ^s	11,71,600		117,160

The Remainder is - - - - - £ 686,478

The Interest payable on the Debts, by N^o 16, is CR^s 75,81,353 758,135

The Difference - - - - - £ 71,657

is the estimated Deficiency of the Revenues; and being
deducted from the Amount to be received on Sale of
Imports, by N^o 15 - - - - - CR^s 63,06,750 630,675

The Remainder - - - - - £ 559,018

is the Amount estimated to be forthcoming for the
Purchase of Investments, Payment of Commercial
Charges, &c.

In this Year, the Provision of Investment is calculated upon a more confined scale than the last, in consequence of the demand of Funds for the purposes already mentioned. The Advances and Charges, including the Supply to China, are stated at £1,860,000: but whether the Trade will have been carried to the full extent of this sum, or not, cannot be well determined, till the accounts of the year are received.

DEBTS

DEBTS IN INDIA.

The State of the Debts contracted by the several Governments in India come next under consideration. From the observations already made on the Receipt and Expenditure, and on the Advances for the Investments, a very considerable Increase of Debt is to be expected. On a Comparison with last year, the Increase is as follows, viz.

	Current Rupees, at 2s.	Pounds Sterling.
In April 1797, the Debts amounted to - - -	9,29,45,394	9,294,539
In April 1798, by N ^o 16, their Amount was - -	11,03,26,452	11,032,645
being an Increase of - - -	1,73,81,058	1,738,106

The Subscription to the Remittance Plan, under the orders of June 1793, was, by N^o 17, 34,55,792 which is less, by more than £150,000, than the sum prescribed by the Act of Parliament for the liquidation of the Indian Debt. The operation of this plan must have been interrupted by the increased demand of Funds; and in consequence, by the more advantageous modes of remittance, and of employment of money on loan.

The Debts bearing Interest, by the Accounts of last year, amounted to - - - - -	7,47,91,626	7,479,162
By N ^o 16 of the present Accounts, they were - -	8,93,36,486	8,933,643
making an Increase of - - - - -	1,45,44,860	1,454,486

The Amount of Interest payable annually was, by last year's Accounts, - - - - -	57,67,752	576,775
The annual Interest by the present Account, N ^o 16, is	75,81,353	758,135
Increase of Interest,	18,13,601	181,360

The Rate of Exchange is calculated as on former occasions.

ASSETS

ASSETS IN INDIA.

	Current Rupees, at 2s.	Pounds Sterling.
The Value of the Affets in India, consisting of Cash, Goods, Stores, and Debts owing to the Company, calculated at the same Exchange as the Debts, amount- ed, on the 30th April 1797, to - - - - -	10,53,11,453	10,531,145
On the 30th April 1798, by N ^o 21, it was - - - - -	9,92,19,034	9,922,903
The Decrease of the Value of Affets is - - - - -	60,82,419	608,242

In two articles only have the Affets increased; the Stores, and the Debts owing to the Company: the former, in consequence of the War, and the latter from the Balances of Revenue principally. The Decrease is in the smaller quantity of Import Goods, and Salt, Opium, &c.; the remains of which must generally depend upon the extent of the sales in the year; but the great diminution is in the Export Goods, and the Cash and Bills, as already noticed.

Adding to the above Decrease of Affets the In- crease of Debts - - - - -	1,73,81,058	1,738,106
the General State of the Affairs in India is, on the Comparifon with the last year, worse by - - - - -	2,34,63,477	2,346,348

HOME

HOME ACCOUNTS.

The Investigation of the State of the Affairs at Home, to which the attention of the Committee is now requested, will (I doubt not) afford the highest degree of satisfaction, from exhibiting a signal display of the increasing wealth, and improving commerce of the Company. It will be found, also, to dissipate any alarm which may have been occasioned, from the short amount of the sales of the last year. In that year, from disappointment in the arrival of cargoes, which during war is at times unavoidable, the sales certainly sustained a very considerable check: the very grounds on which the Estimates were formed were completely changed, and the defalcation in the produce, whether on the comparison with the year immediately preceding, or the average of three years, was to a great amount. The cause of this difference being fully ascertained to be merely casual, the Estimate for the year 1798-9, now under consideration, was framed on calculations, supposing the arrival of the ships detained in India, likewise those expected in the usual course of the season. Happily, a second disappointment has not occurred, and the expectations have been more than justified, by a result which has been favorable in the extreme.

The aggregate Amount of the Sales of Goods from India and China, including the Company's, the Private-Trade, and the Goods sold under the Neutral Property Act, by N ^o 25, was	- - - - -	£10,315,256
which exceeded the preceding year, 1797-8, in no less a sum than	- - - - -	£4,261,855

The Excess on the Company's Goods alone was	- -	3,618,244
on Private-Trade Goods	- - - - -	425,058
and it was remarked on the sale of Private-Trade Goods in that year, that it was greater than any former sale. On Neutral Goods, the Excess was	- -	218,553

The Sales of the Company's Goods were estimated to amount to	- - - - -	£6,691,327
and actually amounted to	- - - - -	8,337,066
being more than the Estimate	- - - - -	£1,645,739

The Deficiency of the last year arose from the accidental detention of the Goods, as already adverted to. As every probability existed, that those Goods would arrive in the ensuing year, the Estimate was

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not

not only framed with due attention to that circumstance; but reckoning also on the receipt of Goods, beyond the proportion of former years, in consequence of the measures known to have been adopted in India, for the extension of the Investments. The great excess, however, furnishes the presumption, that the advantages accruing from those measures were under-rated, or that a commendable caution was used, from the knowledge of the interruption which the markets were exposed to from the continuance of the war. A much larger quantity of Goods certainly did arrive, and was put up to sale, but not to an amount fully accounting for the immense difference. This, it is satisfactory to observe, is likewise to be attributed to the advanced prices, consequent upon an enlarged actual demand, and in a very great degree for foreign consumption. The Sales of Tea, indeed, amounted to a sum beyond the experience of any former year, or any calculation which could with propriety be made, at the time of forming the Estimate. The only articles in which the Estimate was not under-rated, are the Bengal Piece Goods and the Raw Silk; the latter in a small sum: but, in both instances, they exceeded the last year in a very considerable amount. The Coast and Surat Goods were immensely productive, and every other article of Merchandize sold to an amount, and at prices beyond expectation flattering.

The salutary consequences of this highly advantageous event will ultimately be found to have extended to every branch of the Company's concerns, both abroad and at home, as will be more particularly noticed hereafter; the present intention being to point out its immediate effects upon the Cash Transactions at home. The Account, N^o 23, shews the Receipt and Expenditure in the year 1798-9, and it will appear, on reference to the Estimate for that year, that variations have occurred, to a considerable amount; but it will, I trust, be admitted, that disappointments similar to those of the preceding year, and events so unexpected and unprecedented as those of the present year, must almost defy accuracy in calculation on Estimate. This observation is conceived necessary, to remove any doubts which might be

be entertained of an attention to due care in stating the prospects of the Company; in consequence of differences to so large an amount having appeared in two succeeding years between the Estimates and the actual Accounts.

A cursory view of the Account now referred to, will lead to the most satisfactory inferences, and still more so on the comparison with the Estimate for the period in question, or with the actual Account of the last year. In that year, the unfavorable result at first apprehended was prevented, partly by the help of resources on the credit of the Company, and partly from demands upon the Company being either protracted, or intended expences being deferred. In the present year, the result was likewise expected to be unfavorable to a very large amount; but will be found to have terminated quite otherwise, without incurring any Debt on Loan, or by the issue of Bonds, to an amount worthy of notice.

From what has been observed, the Committee are prepared for the information, that the change is chiefly to be attributed to the Receipt on the Sale of Goods.

This Receipt, estimated to amount to	£5,905,927
actually amounted to	7,764,404
being more than estimated	£1,858,477

The sum left due on the Sales of the former year was only £314,600; the Amount due from the Purchasers at the last Sales was £942,528.

The Receipts for Charges and Profit on Private-Trade Goods, estimated to amount to	£120,000
actually amounted to	137,394
exceeding the Estimate in the sum of	£17,394

principally from the larger extent of the Sales.

The Receipts in the actual Accounts, on account
of

of Customs and Freight on Private-Trade, are never stated in the Estimates, being uncertain in their amount, and not forming any Resource of the Company. These sums are included in the Disbursements on the other side, and are usually adjusted in the examination of those items.

The amount received for the sale of the Loyalty Loan, beyond the sum estimated, is hardly to be noticed, as it merely tended to reduce the Assets under that head, though not in a degree with the sum received, on account of the advantageous disposal of it. So that, exclusive of the Receipts on account of Private Goods, of which no Estimate is ever made, farther than the sum actually due on past Sales, the whole of the Receipts in the year were more than the estimated - - - - - £2,017,142

On the payment side it will be found, that excluding the Private-Trade, as in the Receipts, the Expenditure in general has exceeded the Estimate to the amount of £75,041.

This difference is comparatively small, but may not be taken as a criterion of the accuracy of the Estimate. In an Expenditure so immense, comprizing many branches, each exposed to a variety of contingencies, an exact correspondence of the actual Disbursement with the estimated was not to be looked for, especially at the period in question: of this the Committee must be aware, from the observations already made. Substantial reasons may, however, be adduced for every difference.

In many items, the sums disbursed have been less than the Estimate: and in those instances, where the Estimate has been exceeded, which will appear to have been the case to a large amount, it is satisfactory to remark, that most essential benefits have been already derived from the advances made. Of these advances beyond the amount estimated, upwards of a million was in supply of the funds abroad, the necessity for which was not only imperious, but just, inasmuch as the amelioration of the Home Concern had

had been produced at the expence, and apparently to the detriment of that in India. Of this sum, upwards of £260,000 was expended in Exports of the manufactures of this Country; the remainder was in Bullion.

The expected Expenditure has been exceeded in the sum of £500,325, by the payment of Bonds by the purchasers at the sales. This, indeed, has occurred in an amount, more or less, for some years past; although it has never been stated in the Estimates. The omission is very correct, because the circumstance depends entirely, whether the bonds are at a premium or at a discount: if the former, it can never happen; but if the latter, in but a small amount, it will always suit the interest of the buyers to pay for their purchases by this method, as they are receivable at par. As the issue of new Bonds in this year has been very trivial, the Bond Debt will be found reduced, in nearly the whole sum paid, in.

The Excess by the Pay of Officers on furlough and on retirement, has arisen from a greater number embracing the benefit of the military regulations than was expected when the Estimate was made.

Another Excess is in the payment to the Bank, in discharge of Loans.—This is merely in appearance, being only under one branch of the obligations to the Bank. On reference to the other, it will be discovered, that the sum of £700,000 was deferred. The real state of this concern is,—the whole amount of the debt, at the commencement of the year, was £1,150,000: of this, £700,000 was a loan on the mortgage of the Annuities, £100,000 on Bonds, and £350,000 on the Loyalty Loan. It was originally in contemplation to discharge the two first, but finally determined to pay only the latter; so that, instead of a real Excess, it will appear that the actual payments to the Bank were £450,000 less than estimated, and that the debt still remaining due is reduced to £800,000.

The heads, under which the actual Payments have fallen short of the estimated, to an amount requiring notice, are as follow:

The Customs on the Company's Goods, in the Sum of £203,159. Considering the enlarged importation, an Excess was rather to have been expected; but the sum due amounts to £415,921 more than last year.

The Freight paid on the Company's Goods was also below the Estimate, £673,433, which, from the numerous arrivals, was naturally to be expected to exceed likewise: the debt under this head is £434,000 more than last year. A less sum, by £78,920, has been paid on Bills from India and China, from the Bills not coming in course of payment in the year; but a much larger amount is owing on those from China than last year. A difference has occurred in Charges Merchandize, amounting £108,644, partly from a less expence for buildings; but this head usually includes a variety of contingencies, of which no calculation can properly be made.

The Result of the comparison of the Estimate and Actual Account of the whole Receipt and Expenditure is,—the Balance of cash, expected to be against the Company on the 1st March 1799, - - - - -

£1,318,937
805,938

proved to be in favor, to the amount of - - - - -

£2,124,875

making a Balance better than estimated - - - - -

in consequence of the immense Receipts on the Sale of Goods, the increased and advantageous disposal of the Loyalty Loan, the deferred payment to the Bank, and the smaller disbursements for Customs, Freight, &c; notwithstanding the extensive supply to the Funds abroad, and the discharge of £500,000 Bonded Debt.

ESTIMATE,

ESTIMATE, 1799-1800.

The Prospect entertained for the Year 1799-1800 will likewise appear in the Account N^o 23, already referred to, which was drawn up at the conclusion of the last official year. If the causes of the great variation from the Estimates of the two past years were not fully understood, some diffidence in the ground of the Estimate for the present year might arise; and although the observation repeatedly made, as to the difficulty of stating the expectations, with any probability of their complete realization in time of war, might fairly apply in the present instance; I have reason to hope, that notwithstanding the obstacles to be apprehended, the calculations, upon the present occasion, will be verified in the result: at any rate, it may with propriety be remarked, that they appear to have been warranted by the general circumstances at the time they were made.

The great and leading point first to be noticed in the Estimate, is the Receipt for the Sale of Goods. The amount stated on this account is - - - - -

£7,840,528

which is only £76,124 more than the receipt in the last year. The Estimate appears to be made with great caution: the Sale is taken at £470,000 less than the last year, though the value of Goods in Warehouse was more by £3,400,000. The principle on which it is formed is as follows:

The Sales were estimated to amount to - - - £7,863,000
of which may be received, after the close of the year, 865,000

leaving the Receipt on these Sales at - - - £6,998,000
but reckoning on the Payment of what was due on
the Sales of the last year, to the amount of - - - 842,528

making, as above, - - - - - £7,840,528

From the Sales actually made (as far as it can be ascertained) there exists every probability that the expectations, in this regard, will not be disappointed.

On

HOME ACCOUNTS.

On the Payment side, the Customs and Freight are calculated, as usual, on the quantity of goods expected. A variation in the first, may arise from the Act passed in the last Session, by which, in some cases, the Purchasers will pay the Customs.

The Supply to India in Bills and Bullion, and the Manufactures of this Country, is stated to a large amount; and it is expected that the sum of £800,000 will be paid to the Bank.

The Result of the whole is, the Balance against the Company, on 1st March 1800, is estimated to be - - - - - £565,988

From the experience of the two past years, a more favorable out-turn, as to the Cash Balance, may be expected; and indeed it is more than probable, that arrangements have been made, accommodated to the circumstances of the Company.

DEBTS AT HOME.

The Debts and Assets at Home come next under review.

In March 1798, the Debts amounted to - - - - -	£7,284,694
In March 1799, by N ^o 23, their Amount was - - - - -	7,103,762
being a Decrease, in the last year, of - - - - -	<u>£180,932</u>

This, it is to be observed, is the net Decrease. On some items, an Increase has appeared; but these have, for the most part, been already noticed. The large diminution of the Bond Debt, and of the Debt to the Bank, likewise before-mentioned, with the smaller sums due on Bills from India, and other articles not necessary to be particularized, produced the difference here stated.

ASSETS AT HOME.

A considerable amelioration of the property at home was shewn in the last year. In the present, it has occurred in a much greater Amount.

The Value of the Affets was, on the 1st March 1798 - - - - -	£13,211,370
On the 1st March 1799, by N ^o 23, it was - - - - -	17,119,628
making an Increase, amounting to - - - - -	<u>3,908,258</u>

The increased Amount of Goods in Warehouse, and of the sums due on Sales, has been adverted to. Additions are found in the outward-bound Cargoes, in Bullion, and in articles for Export. The only item shewing a Decrease, requiring notice, is the Cargoes from China, which had not arrived at the time of making up the Account of the last year.

If the Decrease of the Debts, amounting to - - - - -	180,932
is added to the above Increase of Affets, the Improvement of the Home Concern in this year will appear to be - - - - -	<u>£4,089,190</u>

CHINA AND S^T. HELENA.

In the last year, a reverse at China appeared to a large Amount. The Balance against the Company, by the Accounts now under examination, appears to have increased. In the former year it amounted to - - - - -	£718,945
by N ^o 24 of the present Accounts it was - - - - -	1,073,607
which is more unfavorable by - - - - -	<u>£354,662</u>

No books of a later date having been received from St. Helena than those from which the Balance stated last year was taken, a Comparison in that instance cannot be made.

GENERAL COMPARATIVE VIEW

OF THE

DEBTS and ASSETS in the last and present Year's Account.

The final object intended to be accomplished by the present investigation is, a discovery of the effect produced on the Company's Concerns at large, by the Transactions, both abroad and at home, during the year under consideration. To that end it will be necessary to draw into one view, the Increase or Decrease of Debts and Assets which have been already stated.

An Increase has appeared in the Debts in India, amounting to - - - - - £1,738,106
The Decrease in the Debts at home is - - - - - 180,932

and deducted from the Increase in India shews the Net Increase of Debts to be - - - - - £1,557,174

The Decrease of Assets in India is - - - - - 608,242
The Increase of Assets at Home is - - - - - 3,908,258

By deducting the Decrease in India, the Increase of Assets will be - - - - - 3,300,016
And deducting, further, the Decrease at China, amounting to - - - - - 354,662

the Net Increase of Assets will then appear to be - - - - - 2,945,354
The difference between this sum and the Increase of Debt, as above, is - - - - - £1,388,180
and is the Amount, in which the General State of the Company's Affairs has improved, in the period of account now before the Committee.

The Account, N^o 24, entitled Stock by Computation, is drawn up with the view, likewise, of exhibiting the General State of the Company's Affairs, both abroad and at home. The Comparison of the Balances of this Account, from year to year, should correspond with the Comparison now made; the reason why it does not, has been formerly explained.

By

By this Account it appears, that the Balance of Property in India was taken from Stock Accounts of various dates, some so far back as October 1797.

Every adjustment was made, as prescribed by the advices received at the time of making up the Accounts; and the dates of the invoices of cargoes to or from India were examined, that no part of their value should be included, both abroad and at home.

As the amount of the property in India, by N^o 21 of the Statements, now under reference, was made up to the 30th April 1798, a further examination has taken place; and it appears, that Cargoes, to the amount of £279,653, forming a part of the Assets at home, arrived in India, previous to the closing of the Quick Stocks, on 30th April 1798. This sum, must, in course, be deducted; when the net improvement will be reduced to £1,108,527.

The Results arising from the investigation of the Accounts, naturally suggest the propriety of further remarks.

From the origin of the Establishment of the present System of Control over the Affairs of the East-India Company, but particularly since the arrangement in the year 1793 (the commencement of the present charter) my earnest endeavors have been exerted, that the end designed should be fully accomplished. Every variation from the Estimate then formed, which was considered the basis of the financial Calculations, has been distinctly attended to; the subsequent Estimates, framed agreeable to the circumstances of the times, have been minutely examined; and their out-turn, either as it respected Revenue or Charge, closely investigated, and stated to the Committee. Upon the present occasion, it has been deemed requisite to go into more extensive explanations in the detail of the examination; because it is the first in which a deficit has appeared in the Resources of India to answer the demands; and because the result in the Home Concern has been so much more favorable than any expectation which could have been entertained. Those explanations might, perhaps, be sufficient to account for the differences between the Estimates and the actual Accounts of the year in question; but it appears needful, that the attention of the Committee should be directed to a more general view of the subject, lest any alarm should arise, in consequence of the deficiency abroad, and lest the confidence in the stability of the Resources there (which may be justly entertained) should be shaken.

The

The Estimate of the year 1793, now adverted to, was framed on the most accurate calculations prescribed by the experience of past years. That the prospects might not be over-rated, the Resources, though evidently in a state of improvement, were taken on a moderate scale:—this is proved by the issue. Their produce has more than justified the expectations; and although fluctuations on so immense a Revenue must naturally be expected, the Estimate has been exceeded, in no less a sum than a million sterling, on the average: and it is satisfactory to observe, that notwithstanding some disappointments have occasionally happened in the realization of the Company's own immediate resources, nothing has occurred, to raise any doubt of their general stability and permanence. The Subsidies from the Princes in alliance with the Company, for the military assistance rendered them, have received a considerable addition; and it is expected that the receipts, on that account, will, in the year 1798-9, exceed the sum first stated, in no less an amount than £560,000.

From what has been now observed, it must be concluded, that the immense difference has entirely arisen from the increase of the Charges. It nevertheless appears, that the Estimate, in this regard, was framed with an equal degree of caution. The increase has been occasioned by circumstances which could not possibly be foreseen: it has been progressive; and the various additions have been annually explained to the Committee, as they arose. On the review it will be found, that a part may be looked upon to be permanent; as that occasioned by the regulations for the administration of justice, that incurred by the military regulations in 1796, with the increased pay to the Europeans, in conformity with the same measure in England, also the addition to the army, in consequence of the Subsidiary Treaties: but a very material part of the increased expence may be stated to be temporary and contingent, and to have arisen from the necessity of various expeditions, and of warlike preparations, of which it will not be practicable to ascertain the whole charge incurred, till accounts of a later date shall be received. It is then intended more fully to illustrate the policy of the measures adopted from time to time, likewise the important and beneficial consequences which may be ultimately expected, from the successful issue of the late military operations.

A part of the additional disbursement may be attributed to the commerce; the debts having been increased, from the measure of carrying the investments to the utmost extent possible, from which the annual interest was much greater.

The remarks now offered arise from the general view of the whole concern, and lead to the most satisfactory inferences. The expences have certainly been immense; but under every circumstance of the war, the revenues have increased, and the trade has been advanced, to an amount before unknown. Great advantages have been already derived, more may be expected. The major part of the expence incurred can only be esteemed a temporary sacrifice, to obtain a substantial

tial and permanent benefit. My opinions to this effect have formerly been given; and I am much gratified, that in whatever way the subject is considered, they appear to be fully warranted in the result.

The view of the political situation of the Company, presents a source of the highest satisfaction, and cannot fail of producing the warmest approbation of every measure which has been adopted. The necessity of the most vigorous and decisive measures is completely self-evident; and if the preservation of the British possessions, entire and undiminished, had been alone accomplished, a truly valuable end would have been answered: but when the most sanguine expectations have been exceeded, and the power and influence of this Country in the East have been carried to an extent, and established on a footing, flattering to its pride, and conducive to its general interests, every regret at the immense expences incurred will vanish, and the attention will only be directed to the ample remuneration which will hereafter be found.

The pursuit and attainment of these great objects naturally affected the whole financial system abroad, in a degree apparently injurious to the commercial interests. A very considerable part of the sum usually appropriated to the purposes of commerce became absorbed; so that the continuance of the investments at their accustomed amount, and much more the extension, might certainly be considered a question rather problematical, from the difficulty of providing funds increasing with the additional amount required; and specially as those funds could only be raised on loans, at expensive rates of interest, or on bills, at an unfavorable exchange. The effect of the former has been shewn in the increased debt abroad, and the inconvenience is felt in the great demand for interest; but at the periods in question, no inconvenience of this description could be put in competition with the far greater evils which must have arisen, from the interruption of the manufactures on the one hand; or with the advantages which, on every commercial principle, might be reckoned upon, on the other. In both respects, the end has been fully answered; the industry of the Natives has had full scope, and the produce of it has met a ready and profitable market. The Treasury at home has been replenished, and the Company have been enabled to afford to India extensive supplies, at most seasonable periods. The payments from the Home Treasury, on account of India and China, in the three years, 1797-8 to 1799-1800 (a year later than the accounts now before the Committee) have amounted to no less a sum than £10,660,000. Of this, £4,100,000 were for the exports of this country; £2,240,000 for bullion; £2,700,000 in payment of bills of exchange; and £1,600,000 in liquidation of the Indian Debt: so that the average supply in those years was more than £3,500,000.

The propriety of keeping up the investments in India to the utmost amount
M possible,

possible, is still farther evinced, by a reference to the situation of the Company, in consequence of the expulsion of European rivals. The opportunity was too favorable to be neglected; it became, in fact, a duty to embrace it. On that principle, the Legislature permitted (if necessary) an addition of two millions to the Capital Stock. The depressed value of the public securities, for a considerable time after the passing of that act, rendered it unadvisable to have recourse to this measure; which, in one respect, may be deemed fortunate, as an opportunity has been afforded of discovering the power and extent of the Company's credit and resources; and the full benefit of the exertions abroad has been derived, by the aid only of occasional issues of bonds and of loans from the Bank, each of which has been reduced to the former level. In the last year, a considerable amelioration appeared in the home concern; but in no proportion equal to that in the accounts of the present year. Against this, the deterioration of the foreign may be stated; but the most effectual remedy, in that respect, has been applied; and the improvement on the concern in general, compared with the year preceding, exceeds one million sterling.

The produce of the sales in the year 1798-9, was unprecedented. The encouragements under the act of 1793 to Private Traders, that the commerce of the East might be brought to Great-Britain, have already had happy effects. The sales of Private Trade Goods are every year increasing; those of the last year exceeded any former; those of the year now under consideration were still £400,000 more; and little doubt need be entertained, but by a regulated extension of the privilege, and by the adoption of such additional wise measures as experience may suggest, steadily adhering, at the same time, to the principle in view when the act was passed, the object will be attained, so far as, under existing circumstances, there is just ground to hope.

Greater credit may be assumed from the amount of the sales in general, from the discovery that the purchases were not made on mere speculation, but on a real demand. In the articles for foreign consumption, particularly, proofs to that effect exist; and the goods were shipped with a rapidity before unknown. An evidence, still stronger, is found on the sales of the next year, which, as far as the accounts are made up, appear to have been equal to the large amount estimated.

The improving state of the commerce is likewise manifested, in the enlarged demands for the manufactures of this country. From the ready sale, the Governments abroad were induced to add considerably to their indents: and the Court of Directors, willing to contribute so essentially to the general advantage, greatly enlarged the consignments. Some later advices mention a partial stagnation from the scarcity of specie, and the disturbed state of India. The supply of bullion from home will have afforded great relief, in the first instance, and the successful

successful operations of the British arms will have materially contributed to correct the other; so that there is every prospect of an increased consumption in future. A demand may likewise arise in the recently acquired Territories, and in other parts, where it has been endeavored to establish a commercial intercourse.

The substantial advantages accruing, both abroad and at home; from an increased demand of the manufactures, in either instance, will not be disputed: In it centers the surest source of prosperity. Those advantages cannot be more strongly exemplified, than in the period now under consideration. The employ of the thousands of industrious artizans in the Indian Provinces, afforded the means of purchasing the goods of this Country, and contributed largely to produce other beneficial effects, already stated.

The trade with China may not perhaps be thought to be productive of this reciprocal advantage in so great a degree; the benefit is still, however, immense, both to the Company and to the Nation: to the Company, from contributing most essentially to the sales at home, in an article yielding considerable profit. The benefit to the Nation, exclusive of the employment of shipping, is two-fold; in point of revenue, as will be again noticed, but specially, in the constant regular, and increasing annual demand for the woollens and metals. The demand, indeed, for woollens, may be stated as beneficial to the Nation alone; as in a commercial point of view, the Company, considered only as Merchants, might not think it prudent to attend to it, on account of the loss to which it frequently exposes them; but notwithstanding a loss in the last year, the export in the following has been increased, because the Company, from a sense of duty to the Public, very properly reflected, that they should not be justified, in placing their own immediate interest in competition with the advantages generally diffused by the consumption of manufactures to the amount of several hundred thousand pounds sterling. It is much to be regretted, that from the situation of the affairs in India, the balances due the Chinese Merchants were so greatly increased; as it is always desirable for the credit of the Company and of the Nation to keep them as low as possible. Late advices state, that by the timely assistance of bullion and goods from, and bills upon Europe and the Presidencies in India, the balance has since been reduced from £1,073,000 to £220,000.

I have already remarked, that the produce of the sales in the year 1798-9 was unprecedented. Their immense amount, notwithstanding the continued demands upon the Capital of the Country for the purposes of war, furnishes a convincing proof of the general commercial prosperity. The internal prosperity is likewise particularly displayed, in the greatly increased amount of one article, forming a very material part of those sales. The article alluded to is that of Tea; which, though it may perhaps be termed an artificial necessary of life, is become a necessary few would be disposed to relinquish. The consumption of it has gradually

gradually increased since the year 1784, the time of passing the Commutation Act. At that time, it was supposed by some gentlemen, that the quantity consumed would not exceed twelve millions of pounds; and I well remember differing in opinion on that subject, with a most valuable character now no more, the late Mr. Nathaniel Smith, for whose memory I shall ever retain the highest respect. The result has been most flattering to my expectations, and most beneficial to the Country, in point of revenue. By an account of the annual sales of Tea, from 1784 to the latest period, it appears, that till the year 1790 they amounted, on the average, to sixteen million pounds weight, never below fifteen: from that time to 1796, the increase was progressive to twenty-one millions. In the two following years, they did not quite reach twenty millions; but in the year ending 1799, they arrived at near twenty-five millions: and there is every prospect, that the next year will not fall short of that quantity.

Having offered the fullest explanations of the causes which have operated as a drain upon the resources of India, of the effect upon the commercial system, and of the measures successfully resorted to for carrying on and extending the trade; it still remains to be premised, that notwithstanding the wisdom of those measures appears so fully confirmed by their favorable out-turn, as to demand an almost unqualified approbation, and notwithstanding the wish I ever did, and always shall entertain, for the utmost extension of the Company's trade, I am not prepared to say it will be, at every time, prudent to furnish the investments, by adding to the debt in India. The peculiar situation of affairs rendered it, in the past case, expedient, and indeed necessary; but in future, other modes must be devised. A considerable surplus from the revenues will again, I trust, very soon accrue; but in whatever sum that may prove deficient for the purchase of cargoes, a supply must be found, either by bills upon the Court of Directors, or by bullion, or exports from this country. The debt abroad must not be allowed to accumulate beyond a certain amount: it is, at present, far too large, and means must be discovered for its reduction.

It being intended to take a more comprehensive view of the general state of the Indian concern, when the next accounts are laid before the House, the remaining observations, with regard to the situation of the possessions abroad, will be very brief.

A tolerable accurate judgment of the state of the provinces under the management of the several Presidencies may be formed, from the copious remarks upon the produce of their resources, respectively. The causes of the disappointments in the receipts from the Land Rents, and from the sale of Salt in Bengal, have been distinctly explained, and the remedy in contemplation to secure the more ready recovery of the former. The apprehensions of the tranquillity of the provinces being disturbed by the supposed disaffection of some of the

the Zemindars, appear to be completely removed, from the discovery of the artifice employed to produce them; and exclusive of occasional protraction of the payments of the rents (by no means general) no ground of complaint seems to exist. On the contrary, there is every reason to be satisfied, that the great body of the Land-holders appear fully impressed with a sense of the superior comforts they enjoy, from the mild and equitable regulations established under the present system of Government.

The only points in immediate connection with the Indian resources, to which it is further necessary to request the attention of the Committee, are those relating to the alliances with the Native Princes. Some important changes have been glanced at, and an intention signified, that more precise information would be afforded.

The due realization of the subsidies which those Princes severally engaged to pay to the Company for military succours, is certainly of material consequence. In some instances, it is secured by direct assignments of districts; in others, the good faith of the parties was the only guarantee. The Treaty with the late Nabob Vizier of Oude, was under this predicament, and will be the first for remark.

It may not be requisite now to enter upon the discussion of the origin of this connection, nor of the obligations which the former Vizier was under to the Company. Of this, both himself and his successor, the Nabob who died in 1797, appeared sensible, and the engagements they entered into were discharged. The necessity of preserving the influence which had long subsisted at the Court of Lucknow, cannot be disputed; nor the consequence which must attach to the exercise of that influence on principles of moderation and justice. During the latter part of the life of the late Vizier, the errors in the administration of his affairs were such as to threaten the most serious evils, and were the cause of repeated friendly remonstrances on the part of the Bengal Government.

The events immediately following the death of the Vizier are detailed in the very able and judicious minute of the late Governor General, laid before the House, with other documents on this subject, in the last session. The succession of Vizier Ally, a youth about sixteen years of age, the reputed son of the deceased, the necessity of his early deposition, and of placing the rightful heir on the Musnud, are therein distinctly stated, also the Treaty with the latter, conferring greater advantages on the Company. The defective title of the deposed Nabob was fully proved, and his deposition may be considered a favorable circumstance, as the worst of consequences might have been expected from the treachery and baseness of his disposition, also from his enmity to the British. These have since been most fatally displayed, in the premeditated assassination of the Resident and some
N other

other gentlemen at Benares, where he had retired, under the protection of the Company, on ample allowances from the Government of Oude. The adoption of prompt and vigorous measures, prevented the further accomplishment of his purposes; and he, for a time, escaped by flight the just vengeance due to his crimes.

The increased subsidy provides for an additional force stationed in Oude. Doubts were, at first, entertained of its realization for a year or two; but by late advices, the payments have been punctually kept up. The intention of the present Vizier to reform the administration, and to disband a great part of his own extensive army, and institute a more disciplined force in its room, will enable him to continue the regular fulfilment of the stipulations of his treaty.

The due performance of the stipulations in the Treaties with the Nabob of Arcot and the Rajah of Tanjore is secured, by specific assignments of districts in their respective territories. As to the Nabob of Arcot, it was reasonably to be expected, that the long established alliance with his family, and a grateful sense of the eminent services they had received, would have been inducements to the most friendly and cordial co-operation, in whatever might have a tendency to further the interests of his allies. A modification of the arrangements made in the year 1792, was desirable for the interest of both parties: the remonstrances with him, on that subject, have been formerly stated to the Committee; nothing however has been yet effected.

The Committee were informed, in the last year, of the assumption of the assigned districts in the Tanjore Country. That measure has been followed by one of still greater importance, but totally unconnected with the character or conduct of the Rajah, or the fulfilment of his stipulated engagements. A long detail of the reasons which influenced the Governments in India in the transaction to be now stated, would consume too much time; suffice it to say, that they were prescribed by every principle of justice, and that the measure was not carried into effect, without an elaborate investigation, nor without reference to the most venerable Hindoo characters, in different parts of India. On their judgment of the illegality of the title of the Rajah to the Musnud, he was removed; and as the right of the adopted son of the former Rajah was, on the same judgment, pronounced indisputably valid, he was accordingly seated on the Throne. The change has not produced any disturbance, the late Rajah having shewn all submission to the decision, from his deference to the respectable authorities on which it was founded. Every arrangement has been made, that the effect of the loss of his station and dignity may be felt as little as possible; and a suitable allowance has been conferred by the present Rajah for his support.

The Committee are already furnished with complete information of the circumstances

cumstances connected with the late War in Myfore, by the documents not long since presented to Parliament. The Resolutions of the House have recorded the gratitude of the Country, and the sense entertained of the distinguished merits of the most noble and truly honorable and respectable characters, to whose wisdom and talents in the management of the affairs of the East, at a very critical and momentous period, we are most signally indebted. The like just tribute has been paid to the Armies, by whose undaunted courage, and indefatigable zeal and exertions, the speedy and successful termination of this unprovoked War has been accomplished. Having signified my intention of soon offering to the Committee a more comprehensive view of the Company's concerns, I shall, till then, defer any observations on the extensive happy consequences to be expected from this memorable event.



committees connected with the late War in Africa, by the documents now long
 made public to Parliament. The resolutions of the House have recorded the
 gratitude of the Nation, and the sense of the House of Commons, to a man whose
 the most noble and truly heroic and self-sacrificing character, to a man whose
 and actions in the management of the affairs of the East, at a very critical and
 momentous period, we are most highly indebted. It is like the just tribute that has
 paid to the African, by whose undiminished courage, and indomitable zeal and
 exertion, the freedom and successful termination of the long-looked-for African
 war has been secured. Having signed my intention of then offering to the Committee
 a more comprehensive view of the Company's conduct, I shall, till then, defer
 any observations on the extensive happy consequences to be expected from this
 memorable event.



APPENDIX.

APPENDIX, No. 1.

B E N G A L.

An ACCOUNT of the Annual Revenues of the East-India Company in the Provinces of BENGAL, BAHAR, and ORISSA, and from BENARES and OWDE, under the Heads of MINT or Coinage Duties, Post Office Collections, Benares Revenue, Owde Subsidy, Land Revenues, Police Taxes, Customs, and the Receipts from the Sales of Salt and Opium, and Stamp Duties, for Three Years; according to the latest Advices; together with the latest Estimate of the same.

	1795-6.	1796-7.	1797-8.	Per Estimate. 1798-9.
Mint Duties - - - - - CR ^s	1,24,456	51,529	74,867	58,000
Post Office Collections - - - - -	1,69,353	1,63,215	1,62,861	2,34,320
Benares Revenue - - - - -	40,88,654	46,90,511	43,51,693	43,30,167
Owde Subsidy, being the Receipts from the Nabob Vizier, for the Expences of the Company's Troops employed in his Dominions, &c. &c. - - - - -	53,21,376	47,66,980	*67,49,270	96,19,969
Land and Sayer Revenues, Collection thereof including former Year's Balances - - - - -	3,13,06,965	3,11,85,559	3,09,74,430	3,15,17,312
Police Taxes, Judicial Fees, and Fines - - - - -	9,92,873	10,17,064	†5,59,207	5,38,240
Customs - - - - -	9,37,778	8,78,660	9,22,204	9,28,000
Sale of Salt - - - - -	1,21,07,708	1,24,86,038	1,15,45,245	1,21,80,000
Sale of Opium - - - - -	18,92,781	17,99,504	23,80,435	18,56,000
Stamp Duties - - - - -	—	—	1,07,201	2,90,000
Additional Subsidy from the Nizam - - - - -	—	—	—	10,44,000
Total Revenues - - - CR ^s	5,69,41,944	5,70,39,060	5,78,27,413	6,25,96,008
Deduct Charges - - - - -	3,63,61,931	3,77,43,199	3,90,19,775	3 95,28,473
Net Revenues Current Rupees	2,05,80,013	1,92,95,861	1,88,07,638	2,30,67,535

* This includes the Sum received from the present Nabob for the Expences of establishing his Right to the Mufnud of Owde.

† The Police Tax was abolished the beginning of 1797, a small Sum collected for Arrears is here included.

East-India House,
29th January, 1800.

APPENDIX, No. 2.

BENGAL.

An ACCOUNT of the Annual Charges defrayed by the East-India Company in the Provinces of BENGAL, BAHAR, and ORISSA, and in BENARES and OWDE; distinguishing the same under the respective Heads of Civil, Judicial, Military and Marine, the Charges of Buildings and Fortifications, of collecting the Revenues and Customs, and the Advances and Charges on Account of Salt and Opium, and the Charges of the Stamp Office, for Three Years; according to the latest Advices; together with the latest Estimate of the same.

	1795-6.	1796-7.	1797-8.	Per Estimate. 1798-9.
Civil.—Mint Charges - - - - -	3,20,678	2,45,640	1,84,184	1,85,600
Post Office Charges - - - - -	2,14,527	2,33,481	2,38,612	2,08,800
Charges of Residency of Benares - - - - -	4,92,744	6,77,190	6,81,971	7,22,680
Charges of the Resident's Office, &c. at Lucknow -	2,92,995	3,01,421	3,98,180	3,24,800
Other Charges of the Civil Establishment - - - -	33,14,287	28,39,633	28,01,682	29,72,152
Total Civil Charges - - CR ^s	46,35,231	42,97,365	43,04,629	44,14,032
Judicial.—Supreme Court of Judicature, and Law Charges -	6,25,877	4,85,707	4,43,231	5,91,681
Charges of the Dewanny and Nizamut City and Zilla Adawlut, also of the Police Establishments, and Courts of Appeal - - - - -	39,01,835	42,24,915	39,10,983	41,57,208
Total Judicial Charges - - CR ^s	45,27,712	47,10,622	43,54,214	47,48,889
Military.—Charges on the Company's Account, including Contracts, Contingences, and King's Troops -	1,10,98,361	1,27,24,104	1,36,35,213	
Charges on the Nabob Vizier's Account - - -	47,95,435	42,82,557	60,29,218	
Total Military Charges - - CR ^s	1,58,93,796	1,70,06,661	1,96,64,431	1,93,70,840
Marine - - - - -	6,11,096	6,98,079	5,31,860	5,62,600
Buildings and Fortifications - - - - -	4,81,718	5,92,602	3,08,153	9,51,200
Revenue Charges, including Stipends and Commission - -	51,66,823	55,96,593	50,38,968	52,36,472
Customs—Charges of Collection - - - - -	86,496	93,176	85,562	85,840
Salt—Advances and Charges - - - - -	35,46,118	33,45,560	29,07,859	31,90,000
Opium—D ^o - - - D ^o - - - - -	14,12,941	14,02,541	17,36,649	9,28,000
Stamp Office Charges - - - - -	—	—	87,450	40,600
Total Charges - Current Rupees	3,63,61,931	3,77,43,199	3,90,19,775	3,95,28,473

(Errors excepted)

WM. WRIGHT,

Auditor of Indian Accounts.

A COMPARISON of the Estimated and Actual Amount of the Revenues from BENARES and OWDE, under the Heads of Mint or Coinage Duties, Post Taxes, Customs, the Receipts from the Sale of Salt and Opium, and the Stamp Office in the said Provinces, and in Benares and Owde; distinguishing the same under the Heads of Buildings and Fortifications, of collecting the Revenues and Customs, the Stamp Office, for the same Year.

REVENUES.	Estimated Amount, 1797-8.	Actual Amount, 1797-8.	Surplus in the Actual Receipts.	Deficiency in the Actual Receipts.
Mint Duties - - - - - CR ^s	40,600	74,867	34,267	
Post Office Collections - - - - -	1,57,760	1,62,861	5,101	
Benares Revenue, including Customs - - - -	44,96,856	43,51,693	—	1,45,163
Owde Subsidy - - - - -	58,66,037	67,49,270	8,83,233	
Land Revenues - - - - -	3,15,90,744	3,09,74,430	—	6,16,314
Judicial Department, Fees, Fines, &c. - - -	4,73,280	5,59,207	85,927	
Customs - - - - -	8,93,200	9,22,204	29,004	
Sale of Salt - - - - -	1,16,00,000	1,15,45,245	—	54,755
Sale of Opium - - - - -	17,40,000	23,80,435	6,40,435	
Stamp Duties - - - - -	5,80,000	1,07,201	—	4,72,799
Total Revenues - - - CR ^s	5,74,38,477	5,78,27,413	16,77,967	12,89,914
			Net Surplus in Actual Receipts }	3,88,953
Deduct Charges - - - -	3,89,39,910	4,03,16,599	Net Surplus in Actual Charges }	13,76,646
Net Revenues - Current Rupees	1,84,98,567	1,75,10,814	Deficiency in Actual Net Revenues }	9,87,753

East-India House,
29th January, 1800.

- D I X, No. 3.

- G A L.

the East-India Company, in the Provinces of BENGAL, BAHAR, and ORISSA, and Office Collections, Benares Revenue, Owde Subsidy, Land Revenues, Police Duties, for the Year 1797-8 ; and of the Charges defrayed by the said Company, the respective Heads of Civil, Judicial, Military and Marine, and the Charges Advances and Charges on Account of Salt and Opium, and the Charges of the

C H A R G E S.	Estimated Amount, 1797-8.	Actual Amount paid and due 1797-8.	Surplus in Actual Charges.	Deficiency in the Actual Charges.
Civil.—Mint Charges - - - - - CR ^s	1,91,400	1,92,536	1,136	
Post Office Charges - - - - -	2,27,360	2,39,773	12 413	
Charges of the Residency of Benares - -	6,97,160	7,34,174	37,014	
Charges of the Resident's Office, Lucknow	3,01,600	3,95,960	94,360	
Other Charges of the Civil Department	28,23,670	31,80,108	3,56,438	
Total Civil Charges - - CR ^s	42,41,190	47,42,551	5,01,361	
Judicial.—Supreme Court of Judicature and Law Charges - - - - -	5,91,681	5,94,031	2,350	
Charges of the Adawlut and Police	41,76,696	43,46,511	1,69,815	
Total Judicial Charges - CR ^s	47,68,377	49,40,542	1,72,165	
Military.—Charges on the Company's Account	1,27,20,560	1,36,69,544	9,48,984	
Charges on the Vizier's Account -	54,52,000	60,29,218	5,77,218	
Total Military Charges - CR ^s	1,81,72,560	1,96,98,762	15,26,202	
Marine Charges - - - - -	6,19,347	5,52,565	—	66,782
Buildings and Fortifications - - - - -	7,38,920	3,08,153	—	4,30,767
Revenue Charges - - - - -	54,32,280	52,01,746	—	2,30,534
Customs—Charges of Collection - - - - -	77,836	89,546	11,710	
Salt—Advances and Charges - - - - -	34,22,000	29,40,545	—	4,81,455
Opium—Advances and Charges - - - - -	14,38,400	17,54,739	3,16,339	
Stamp Office Charges - - - - -	29,000	87,450	58,450	
Total Charges - Current Rupees	3,89,39,910	4,03,16,599	25,86,227	12,09,538
Net Surplus of Actual Charges -				13,76,689

(Errors excepted)

WM. WRIGHT,

Auditor of Indian Accounts.

A P P E N D I X, No. 4.

F O R T S T. G E O R G E.

An ACCOUNT of the Annual Revenues of the East-India Company, at the Presidency of FORT ST. GEORGE, and the Settlements subordinate thereto, and in the Carnatic and Northern Circars, under the Heads of Mint or Coinage Duties, Post Office Collections, Sea and Land Customs, Subsidies from the Nabob of Arcot, from the Rajah of Tanjore, &c. and Land Revenues, and Farms and Licences, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices; together with the latest Estimate of the same.

	1795-6.	1796-7.	1797-8.	Per Estimate. 1798-9.
Post Office Collections - - - - Pag ^t	32,958	38,710	38,785	37,911
Land and Sea Customs (Mint and Coinage Duties included) - - - - -	1,35,815	1,38,309	1,26,049	1,15,622
Subsidy from the Nabob of Arcot - - -	8,77,097	8,85,500	9,48,127	9,14,747
Subsidy from the Rajah of Tanjore, and Revenues collected from his Countries -	4,20,500	4,30,487	5,16,170	5,41,410
Subsidy from the Nizam - - - - -	2,40,190	1,61,308	57,220	*1,76,000
Land Revenues - - - - -	23,23,000	22,51,336	18,32,458	23,32,795
Land Revenues and Customs collected in the Ceded Countries - - - - -	5,69,051	6,68,643	6,41,620	6,41,276
Farms and Licences - - - - -	1,37,158	96,050	1,19,119	1,19,119
Revenues of Ceylon and Dutch Settlements	—	3,20,478	5,67,829	†1,33,603
Total Revenues - Pagodas	47,35,759	49,90,821	48,47,377	50,12,483

* Not included in the Madras Estimate, as supposed receivable at Bengal, here taken from the Bengal Estimate.

† The Reason assigned for the small Sum included in the Estimate for the Ceylon Revenues is, "that the Island was expected not to continue under the Presidency for the whole Year, therefore the Receipts (to the Time of forming the Estimate, as is supposed, viz. September 1798) are only inserted."

East-India House,
29th January, 1800.

APPENDIX, No. 5.

FORT ST. GEORGE.

An ACCOUNT of the Annual Charges defrayed by the East-India Company at the Presidency of FORT ST. GEORGE, and the Settlements subordinate thereto, and in the Carnatic and Northern Circars; distinguishing the same under the respective Heads of Civil, Military, Buildings and Fortifications, and the Charges of collecting the Revenues and Customs, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices; together with the latest Estimate of the same.

	1795-6.	1796-7.	1797-8.	Per Estimate. 1798-9.
Post Office Charges - - - - - Pag ^s	28,778	31,352	31,165	32,566
Civil Charges - - - - -	3,15,794	2,77,378	3,02,767	3,09,992
Military Charges, including King's Troops	38,24,452	44,90,942	46,71,246	55,04,633
Buildings and Fortifications - - - - -	98,048	87,070	80,825	70,000
Charges on the Revenues and Customs - -	8,55,310	7,91,363	8,10,320	8,33,151
Charges on the Revenues of the Ceded Countries - - - - -	1,20,000	1,26,941	1,43,425	1,75,385
Charges on the assumed Revenues of Tanjore	17,353	44,908	44,036	66,387
Charges collecting the Revenues of Ceylon and Dutch Settlements, including Charges of Dutch Prisoners - - - - -	—	1,79,945	2,10,652	*1,51,683
Total Charges - Pag ^s	52,59,755	60,29,899	62,94,436	71,43,797
Deduct Revenues - -	47,35,759	49,90,821	48,47,377	50,12,483
Net Charges - Pagodas	5,23,996	10,39,078	14,47,059	21,31,314

* See Note (†) a similar Remark is made as to Part of the Charges here inserted.

(Errors excepted)

WM. WRIGHT,

Auditor of Indian Accounts.

A COMPARISON of the Estimated and Actual Amount of the Revenues Settlements subordinate thereto, and in the Carnatic and Northern Circars; Land Customs, Subsidies from the Nabob of Arcot, Rajah of Tanjore, &c. Charges defrayed for the same Year by the said Company, in the said distinguishing the same respectively under the several Heads of Civil, Military,

REVENUES.	Estimated Amount to be received for 1797-8.	Actual Amount received in 1797-8.	Surplus in the Actual Receipts.	Deficiency in the Actual Receipts.
Post Office Collections - - - - - Pag ^s	37,706	38,785	1,079	
Land and Sea Customs - - - - -	1,31,427	1,26,049	—	5,378
Subsidy from the Nabob of Arcot - - - -	9,27,737	9,48,127	20,390	
D ^o from the Rajah of Tanjore and Revenues collected from his Countries - - -	9,33,565	5,16,170	—	4,17,395
D ^o from the Nizam - - - - -	1,76,000	57,220	—	1,18,780
Land Revenues - - - - -	23,10,064	18,32,458	—	4,77,606
Land Revenues and Customs in the Ceded Countries - - - - -	6,80,000	6,41,620	—	38,380
Farms and Licences - - - - -	1,20,000	1,19,119	—	881
Revenues of Ceylon and Dutch Settlements - -	5,20,190	5,67,829	47,639	
Total Revenues - - Pagodas	58,36,689	48,47,377	69,108	10,58,420
			Net Deficiency in Actual Receipts	} 9,89,312

GEORGE.

of the East-India Company, at the Presidency of FORT St. GEORGE, and the under the Heads of Mint or Coinage Duties, Post Office Collections, Sea and Land Revenues, and Farms and Licences, for the Year 1797-8; and of the Presidency and Settlements, and in the Carnatic and Northern Circars; Buildings and Fortifications, and collecting the Revenues and Customs.

CHARGES.	Estimated Amount 1797-8.	Actual Amount paid and due on Account 1797-8.	Surplus on the Actual Charges.	Deficiency in the Actual Charges
Post Office Charges - - - - - Pag ^s	32,528	31,165	—	1,363
Civil Charges - - - - -	2,79,471	3,05,344	25,873	
Military Charges, including King's Troops - -	46,25,254	46,66,475	41,221	
Buildings and Fortifications - - - - -	80,000	80,825	825	
Charges on the Revenues and Customs - - - -	7,57,682	8,07,514	49,832	
D ^o - - - D ^o - on the Ceded Countries	1,64,123	1,43,425	—	20,698
D ^o - on the Assigned Revenues, Tanjore -	87,664	44,036	—	43,628
Charges collecting the Revenues of Ceylon and Dutch Settlements, including Charges of Dutch Prisoners - - - - -	1,80,374	2,10,652	30,278	
Total Charges - - - Pag ^s	62,07,096	62,89,436	1,48,029	65,689
			Net Surplus in Actual Charges }	82,340
Deduct Revenues - - -	58,36,689	48,47,377	Net Deficiency in Actual Receipts }	9,89,312
Net Charges - - - Pagodas	3,70,407	14,42,059	Surplus of Actual Net Charges }	10,71,652

(Errors excepted)

WM. WRIGHT,

Auditor of Indian Accounts.

APPENDIX, No. 7.

BOMBAY.

An ACCOUNT of the Annual Revenues of the East-India Company, at the Presidency of BOMBAY, and the Settlements subordinate thereto, under the Heads of Land Revenues, Customs, Farms and Licences, &c. for Three Years, according to the latest Advices; together with the latest Estimate of the same.

	1795-6.	1796-7.	1797-8.	Per Estimate, 1798-9.
Land Revenues - - - - - R ^s	5,69,650	3,53,094	3,45,527	3,62,130
Customs and Duties - - - - -	3,73,051	4,71,061	5,64,377	4,86,500
Farms and Licences - - - - -	{ Included in Land Revenue. }	2,37,460	2,82,051	2,91,950
Subsidy from the Rajah of Travencore - - -	—	—	4,72,798	3,81,457
Revenues from the Ceded Countries, including Customs, &c. - - - - -	15,24,827	17,46,715	13,41,376	15,54,500
Total Revenues - - Rupees	24,67,528	28,08,330	30,06,129	30,76,537

East-India House,
29th January, 1800.

APPENDIX, No. 8.

BOMBAY.

An ACCOUNT of the Annual Charges defrayed by the East-India Company at the Presidency of BOMBAY, and the Settlements subordinate thereto, distinguishing the same under the respective Heads of Civil, Marine, Military, Buildings and Fortifications, and the Charges of collecting the Revenues and Customs, for Three Years, according to the latest Anvices; together with the latest Estimate of the same.

	1795-6.	1796-7.	1797-8.	Per Estimate, 1798-9.
Civil Charges - - - - - R ^s	7,78,812	9,55,478	10,30,912	10,15,550
Marine Charges - - - - -	5,93,257	5,84,417	5,83,148	5,17,600
Military Charges, including King's Troops - -	44,74,531	54,22,347	57,01,953	61,54,000
Buildings and Fortifications - - - - -	98,860	2,54,534	3,23,226	4,04,700
Charges collecting the Revenues and Customs -	1,17,246	1,51,227	1,74,599	1,12,800
Charges collecting the Revenues, Customs, &c. of the Ceded Countries - - - - -	4,63,101	5,86,785	6,35,159	6,54,900
Total Charges - -	65,25,807	79,54,788	84,48,997	88,59,550
Deduct Revenues -	24,67,528	28,98,330	30,06,129	30,76,537
Net Charges - Rupees	40,58,279	51,46,458	54,42,868	57,83,013

(Errors excepted)

WM. WRIGHT,

Auditor of Indian Accounts.

A COMPARISON of the Estimated and Actual Amount of the Revenues subordinate thereto, under the Heads of Land Revenues, Customs, Farms same Year, by the said Company, in the said Presidency and Settlements; Military, Buildings and Fortifications, and collecting the Revenues and

	Estimated Amount to be received in 1797-8.	Actual Amount in 1797-8.	Surplus in the Actual Receipts.	Deficiency in the Actual Receipts.
Land Revenues - - - - - R ^s	4,02,430	3,45,527	—	56,903
Customs - - - - -	4,05,900	5,64,377	1,58,477	—
Farms and Licences - - - - -	2,85,120	2,82,051	—	3,069
Land Revenues, Customs, &c. in the Ceded Countries - - - - -	15,68,000	13,41,376	—	2,26,624
Subsidy from the Rajah of Travencore - - -	1,75,000	4,72,798	2,97,798	—
Rupees	28,36,450	30,06,129	4,56,275	2,86,596
Net Surplus in Actual Receipts - -				1,69,679

East-India House,
29th January, 1800.

of the East-India Company, at the Presidency of BOMBAY, and the Settlements and Licences, &c. for the Year 1797-8, and of the Charges defrayed for the distinguishing the same respectively under the several Heads of Civil, Marine, Customs.

	Estimated Amount in 1797-8.	Actual Amount paid and due on Account 1797-8.	Surplus in the Actual Charges.	Deficiency in the Actual Charges.
Civil Charges - - - - - R ^s	8,95,517	10,30,048	1,34,531	
Marine D ^o - - - - -	6,15,050	6,03,781	—	11,269
Military D ^o , including King's Troops - - -	50,49,600	55,78,042	5,28,442	
Buidings and Fortifications - - - - -	2,32,700	3,23,226	90,526	
Charges collecting the Revenues and Customs -	1,65,200	1,84,599	19,399	
Charges collecting the Revenues, &c. of the Ceded Countries - - - - -	5,44,600	6,35,159	90,559	
	75,02,667	83,54,855	8,63,457	11,269
Deduct Revenues - -	28,36,450	30,06,129	Net Surplus in Actual Charges }	8,52,188
Rupees	46,66,217	53,48,726	Net Surplus in Actual Revenues }	1,69,679
Surplus Actual Net Charges - -				6,82,509

(Errors excepted)

WM. WRIGHT,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

A P P E N D I X, No. 10.

An ACCOUNT of the Annual Charges defrayed by the East-India Company, for the Management of their Trade and Commerce in BENGAL, at MADRAS, and at BOMBAY; so far as the same can be distinguished from the Civil or other Charges respectively; for Three Years, according to the latest Advices; together with the latest Estimate of the same.

	1795-6.	1796-7.	1797-8.	Per Estimate, 1798-9.
BENGAL.				
Charges at the Presidency and Subordinates CR ^s	16,99,153	17,76,332	18,09,907	17,21,440
MADRAS.				
Charges at the Presidency and Subordinates Pag ^s	2,74,979	2,31,926	2,39,900	2,54,525
BOMBAY.				
Charges at the Presidency and Subordinates Rup ^s	2,86,007	1,97,554	3,02,212	2,78,400

East-India House,
29th January, 1800.

(Errors excepted)

WM. WRIGHT,

Auditor of Indian Accounts.

A P P E N D I X, No. 10. (a.)

An ACCOUNT of the Expences of the Residency of FORT MARLBOROUGH and its Dependencies; for Three Years, according to the latest Advices; together with the latest Estimate of the same.

	1795-6.	1796-7.	1797-8.	Per Estimate, 1798-9.
Civil Charges - - - - - Dollars	113,861	126,114	181,241	151,000
Military Charges - - - - -	191,430	183,179	220,217	196,500
Buildings and Fortifications - - - - -	76,950	105,969	57,521	135,000
Total Charges - - - - - Dollars	382,241	415,262	458,979	482,500
Deduct, Revenues arising from Customs, Farms, and Licences - - - - -	20,162	18,583	23,376	20,560
Nett Charges - - - - - Dollars	362,079	396,679	435,603	461,940

East-India House,
29th January, 1800.

(Errors excepted)

WM. WRIGHT,

Auditor of Indian Accounts.

A P P E N D I X, No. 10. (b.)

AMOUNT of the Expences of the Island of ST. HELENA, and the Factory of CANTON, for Three Years; according to the latest Advices.

	1795-6.	1796-7.	1797-8.
ST. HELENA.			
Civil Charges - - - - - £	12,944	10,032	10,039
Military Charges - - - - -	35,586	31,641	38,488
Buildings and Fortifications - - - - -	2,108	1,326	8,514
Total Charges - - £	50,638	42,999	57,041
Deduct Revenues arising froms Rents, Farms, and Customs - - - - -	1,291	1,049	408
Net Charges - - £	49,347	41,950	56,633

	1795-6.	1796-7.	1797-8.
CANTON.			
Factory Charges - - - - - Tales	1,12,303	1,40,265	1,21,999
At 6s 8d per Tale - - £	27,434	46,755	40,666

East-India House,
29th January, 1800.

(Errors excepted)

WM. WRIGHT,

Auditor of Indian Accounts.

ABSTRACT Estimate of the Probable Resources and Disbursements of the

D^r

To Balance.—Amount remaining in the several Departments on 30th April, 1798.										Sicca Rupees
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.										
General	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,25,841
Judicial	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,48,614
Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,05,831
Commercial	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,98,098
Marine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,390
										62,21,774
MILITARY DEPARTMENT										2,77,415
										64,99,189

R E S O U R C E S .

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

General.	Mint Duties	-	-	-	-	-	50,000	
	Post Office Collections	-	-	-	-	-	2,00,000	
	Account Presents	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	
	Stamp Duties	-	-	-	-	-	2,50,000	
								5,20,000
Judicial.	Licences for Sale of Spirits, and Fees and Fines	-	-	-	-	-	5,14,000	
Revenue.	Land Revenues: Expected Collections in Bengal, Bahar, Orissa, and Benares, for the Year	-	-	-	-	-	2,71,20,000	
	Balance of former Years	-	-	-	-	-	25,30,000	
	Collections, Account Syer	-	-	-	-	-	7,83,000	
								3,04,53,000
Commercial.	Salt: Expected Receipt from Sale of	-	-	-	-	-	1,05,00,000	
	Opium - - D ^o	-	-	-	-	-	16,00,000	
	Customs: Expected Collection at Calcutta, Mangee, and Benares	-	-	-	-	-	12,50,000	
								1,33,50,000
Marine.	Pension Fund	-	-	-	-	-	13,000	
	Moorings at Diamond Harbour	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	
								15,000
								4,48,52,000

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Army Subsidy from the Vizier for the Troops serving in his Dominions	-	-	70,54,429	5,19,06,429
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Carried forward - - Sicca Rupees - - 5,84,05,618

BENGAL Government, from the 1st of May 1798, to the 30th April 1799.

Ct

Rupees.

By Ordinary Disbursements.

Sicca Rupees.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

General.	-	Durbar Charges, Embassies to Native Courts, Secret Services	10,00,000	
		Nizamut Stipends	18,71,200	
		Stipend to the Nabob Saadit Ally	3,61,352	
		Mint and Assay Offices	1,60,000	
		Post Office Charges	1,80,000	
		Salaries, Establishments, &c.	16,82,198	
				52,54,750
Judicial.	-	Supreme Court and Law Charges	5,00,000	
		Adawlut, Sudder Dewanny, and Nizamut, including		
		Provincial Courts of Appeal	9,75,000	
		D ^o - City and Zillah	20,75,000	
		Calcutta Police, Coroner, and Court of Requests	1,36,870	
		Diet of Prisoners, &c.	2,27,000	
		Provincial Police	6,55,000	
				45,68,870
Revenue.	-	Established Charges in the Provinces	18,06,000	
		Board of Revenue, and Establishments at the Presidency	3,89,000	
		Pensions and Charitable Allowances	5,86,000	
				27,81,000
Commercial.	-	Board of Trade, and Offices at the Presidency	4,81,000	
		Established Charges at the Factories and Aurungs	3,70,000	
		Salt: Advances to Manufacturers, and for Purchase of Coast		
		and Balasore Salt, also Charges	27,50,000	
		Opium: Advances to Manufacturers, also Charges	8,00,000	
		Customs: Charges of Collection	1,47,000	
				45,48,030
Marine.	-	Established and Contingent Charges	5,50,000	
				1,77,02,628

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

	-	Pay and Allowances to the several Corps, including		
		King's Troops	1,52,10,000	
		Off-Reckonings	4,08,000	
		Stores	5,00,000	
		Extraordinaries	1,00,000	
		Buildings and Repairs	3,10,000	
				1,65,28,000
				3,42,30,620

Carried forward - - Sicca Rupees - -

3,42,30,620

ABSTRACT Estimate of the Probable Resources and Disbursements of the

D'

Brought forward - - - - - Sicca Rupees - - - - - 5,84,05,618

EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

General.	-	Notes expected to be issued on Transfer from Madras and Bombay	-	-	-	-	-	10,00,000	
		On Account Supplies, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	2,00,000	
		Loans at 12 per Cent.	-	-	-	-	-	60,00,000	
		D ^o - at 10 per Cent. for Ten Years	-	-	-	-	-	25,00,000	
		Sale of Grain	-	-	-	-	-	2,00,000	
		Sale of Imports, including Stores	-	-	-	-	-	25,00,000	
		Remittance Loan	-	-	-	-	1,89,628		
		Subscriptions to Transfer Remittance	-	-	-	-	10,60,000		
		Bills drawn on Account Sinking Fund	-	-	-	-	13,00,000		
		Voluntary Contributions for Public Service	-	-	-	-	8,00,000		
									32,89,628
		Fort St. George.—Subsidy to be paid to that Government by the Nizam, for the Bengal Detachment serving at Hyderabad	-	-	-	-	-	6,16,764	
		Bombay.—Postage of Letters dispatched over Land	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	
		Prince of Wales Island.—Advances from, to Paymaster of the Troops	-	-	-	-	-	1,00,000	
		Nabob Afoph ul Dowlah, to be received on Account of Stipends payable at Benares	-	-	-	-	-	16,00,000	
		French War.—Rent at Chandernagore	-	-	-	-	-	25,000	
		Dutch War.—D ^o at Chinsurah	-	-	-	-	-	12,000	
		Sebendy Off-reckonings	-	-	-	-	-	36,000	
									1,80,89,392
Revenue	-	Tuckavy Advances	-	-	-	-	-	40,000	
		Loan from the Rajah of Benares	-	-	-	-	-	70,000	
									1,10,000
Commercial	-	Sale of Exports	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,00,000
									1,82,99,392

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Stoppages.—Account Off reckonings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,08,000	
Collections.—Account Buzar Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,42,000	
Stoppages from Pay of the Sick in Hospitals, &c. &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76,000	
Additional Subsidy from the Nizam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,00,000	
									15,26,000

1,98,25,392

Sicca Rupees - - - - -

7,82,31,010

- D I X, No. 11, continued.

BENGAL Government, from the 1st of May 1798, to the 30th of April 1799.

Cr

Brought forward - - - Sicca Rupees -

3,42,30,620

EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

General.	Loans at 12 per Cent. payable this Year	37,47,561	
	Arrears of Salary to new Governor General and new Judge	2,13,000	
	Notes and Bonds expected to be subscribed to the Remittance	9,70,000	
	Interest on Bonded and other Debts	45,00,000	
	Commissioners for Management of Sinking Fund	13,00,000	
	Principal of Notes or Bonds expected to be paid off	1,20,000	
			1,08,50,561
	Advances to Commanders of Europe Ships	3,50,000	
	D ^o for Service of His Majesty's Ships	2,50,000	
			6,00,000
	Purchase of Grain	-	3,00,000
	French War.—Subsistence to Inhabitants at Chandernagore, Prisoners, &c.	1,72,000	
	Dutch War.—Establishment at Chinsurah, Subsistence of Inhabitants	1,43,000	
			3,15,000
	Agents.—Advances for Cloathing Sibendy Corps	-	35,000
Supplies to other Presidencies and Settlements :			
	Fort St. George.—Supplies to that Presidency, also to the Malaccas, Ceylon, &c.	1,08,00,000	
	Notes expected to be transferred	5,00,000	
			1,13,00,000
	Bombay Supplies	36,00,000	
	Notes expected to be transferred	5,00,000	
			41,00,000
	Fort Marlbro'	6,00,000	
	Transfer of Debt	2,00,000	
			8,00,000
	Canton	15,00,000	
	Prince of Wales's Island	2,50,000	
	St. Helena	60,000	
	Cape of Good Hope	10,000	
	Advances on Account of Buildings	50,000	
			1,80,70,000
Judicial.	Building and Repairing Jails	-	3,01,70,561
Revenue.	Tuckavy Advances	-	25,000
	Payments expected on Mofhaira	-	50,000
	Loan from Rajah of Benares	-	48,000
		-	2,42,000
			3,40,000
Commercial.	Advances for the Investment, including Charges added to the Invoices	-	70,00,000
Marine.	Advances for building Schooners, &c.	-	80,000
			3,76,15,561

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Off-Reckonings, and Advances to Contractors for Cloathing the Army	3,00,000
Board of Superintendence for Breed of Cattle	65,000
Purchase of Horses for 27th Regiment Dragoons, &c.	2,00,000
Buildings and Repairs of Fortifications in the Mysore Dominions	4,35,000
	10,00,000

Balance.—Amount expected to be remaining in the several Departments on 30th April 1799 -

3,86,15,561
53,84,829

Sicca Rupees - -

7,82,31,010

(Errors excepted.)

WM. WRIGHT,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

A P P E N .

ABSTRACT Estimate of the Probable Resources and Disbursements of the

 D^r

To Balance.—Amount remaining in the following Departments on 30th April, 1798.

Pagodas.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

[illegible]

9,38,899

4,32,672

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

13,71,571

RESOURCES.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

[illegible]

32,15,201

32,53,112

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Subsidy from the Nabob of Arcot	-	-	6,35,295	
Peshcush from the Poligars	-	-	2,79,452	
				9,14,747
Subsidy and Peshcush from Rajah of Tanjore			1,04,419	
Expected to be received in Revenue Department			4,36,991	
				5,41,410

14, 56, 157

47,09,269

EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

General.	-	Bonds expected to be issued	-	-	-	-	-	6,98,956
		Bills on the Court of Directors	-	-	-	-	-	2,00,000
		Deposits for Native Servants	-	-	-	-	-	2,000
		Nabob of Arcot, Certificates issued to his Creditors	-					7,56,091
		Sale of Imports, including Stores	-	-	-	-	-	2,42,000
		Stores expected to be received	-	-	-	-	-	41,000

Bengal Presidency:

Supplies expected, including Certificates on Bengal - - - - -	19,00,000
Stores expected to be received - -	78,150
Expected to be received by Regimental Paymaster at Bengal, on Account Troops of this Presidency, &c. -	27,000

20,05,150

Carried forward	Pagodas 39,45,197
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60,80,840

MADRAS Government, from 1st May 1798, to 30th April 1799.

C

By Ordinary Disbursements.				Pagodas.
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.				
General.	Governor's Office, Durbar Charges, &c.	-	-	38,162
	Salaries of Governor General and Council	-	-	74,000
	D ^o and Allowances to the several Offices, &c.	-	-	2,08,958
				3,21,120
Judicial.	Salaries, Allowances, and Charges of Mayor's Court, Justices of Peace, &c.	-	-	39,132
Revenue.	Presidency and Subordinates, Salaries and Allowances	-	-	47,861
	Charges Collections, and Pensions, &c.	-	-	6,04,365
				6,52,226
	Ceded Countries.—Charges Collection	-	-	1,75,385
	Peshcush to the Nizam, including Arrears	-	-	3,24,156
				11,51,767
Commercial.	Charges, Allowances, and Expences	-	-	1,05,231
Marine.	Office Establishments, &c.	-	-	11,400
				16,28,650
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.				
	Pay and Allowances to the Troops (including Off-reckoning)	-	-	36,71,000
	Buildings and Repairs	-	-	70,000
	Stores	-	-	1,92,000
				39,33,000
				55,61,650
EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS.				
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.				
General.	Old Bonds expected to be paid off	-	-	27,860
	Notes issued at Cuddalore	-	-	980
	Account Deposits	-	-	10,000
	Interest on Bond and other Debts, including One Year's Interest to Nabob's Creditors	-	-	3,60,000
	Bonds granted in Exchange for Tanjore Bonds	-	-	1,24,200
	Subscriptions to voluntary Contributions, to be paid by Bills on England	-	-	1,50,000
	Bonds expected to be discharged by Bengal Certificates, for Bills on England, &c.	-	-	4,01,200
	Purchase of Grain	-	-	1,78,000
	Pepper to be sent to Europe	-	-	10,285
	Advances to Commanders of Europe Ships	-	-	36,000
	Allowances to Officers of His Majesty's Squadron	-	-	30,000
	Carried forward	-	-	13,28,525
				55,61,650

ABSTRACT Estimate of the Probable Resources and Disbursements of the

D⁺

Brought forward	-	Pagodas	-	60,80,840
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EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

General	-	-	-	-	Brought over	Pagodas	39,45,197
Bombay Presidency: Pepper expected to be received, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,285
Rajah of Tanjore: Account his Private Creditors	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,000
Rajah Tuljajee	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000
Nabob of Arcot, on Account his Private Creditors	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,21,105
Sale of Grain	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,000
							46,87,587

Revenue.

Tuckavy Advances	-	-	"	-	-	-	-	-	31,105
French Possessions.—Revenues from	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,922
Dutch - D ^o	-	D ^o	-	-	-	-	-	10,950	
— Ceylon	-	D ^o	-	-	-	-	-	1,22,653	
								1,33,603	
									1,98,630

Commercial.

Sale of Exports	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,987	
Balances from Contractors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53,816	
									87,803	
										49,74,020

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

[illegible]

50,12,420

$$\begin{array}{r} 1,10,93,260 \\ 6,85,611 \\ \hline 1,17,78,871 \end{array}$$

To Balance - -

Pagodas

East-India House,
29th January, 1800.

(Errors excepted)

of the MADRAS Government, from the 1st May 1798, to 30th April 1799.

C

Brought forward - Pagodas - 55,61,650

EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

General. - - - Brought over - Pagodas 13,28,525

Supplies to other Presidencies and Settlements.

Bengal—Salt Contract - - - 61,000
To be paid Bengal Troops - - - 30,000
Bombay—An Advance - - - 23,360
Canton—Sent to the Supra Cargoes - - - 84,242

Dutch Settlements.

Sundry Expences for Allowance to
Troops, Grain, &c. &c. - - - 4,39,601
Pay and Allowances to Dutch Families,
Prisoners, &c. - - - 99,700
French, Families and Prisoners, Allowances to - 5,39,301
Ceylon, Pay, Allowances, &c. - - - 76,408
Purchase of Furniture, Premium on Certificates
issued Nabob's Creditors, &c. - - - 18,000
28,731

Nabob of Arcot, to be paid his Private Creditors
and Certificates to be issued - - - 12,82,950
Rajah of Tanjore - D^o - D^o - 3,920

21,89,567

12,86,870

34,76,437

Revenue.

Sundry Charges expected to be incurred - - - 1,11,310
French Possessions, Charges collecting Revenues - - - 4,907
Dutch - D^o - - - 7,210

1,23,427

Commercial.

Advances for the Investment - - - 13,75,894
Purchase of Stores, &c. - - - 7,450
Charges of Commercial Resident at Ceylon, including Establishments, &c. - - - 26,773

14,10,117

50,09,981

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Off-reckoning Fund - - - 90,000
Advances to Cloathing Contractor, Stationary, &c. - - - 1,72,400
Additional Expence for Troops ordered to take the Field - - - 9,44,840

12,07,240

62,17,221

Pagodas -

1,17,78,871

WM. WRIGHT,

Auditor of Indian Accounts.

ABSTRACT Estimate of the Probable Resources and Disbursements of the

D

To Balance.—Amount remaining in the several Departments on 30th April 1798.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

General	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,38,540
Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,50,559
Commercial	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,41,332
Marine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	525

6,30,956

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

4,22,126

Rupees.

10,53,082

ORDINARY RECEIPTS.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

General.	-	Post Office Collections and Wheel Tax	-	-	-	-	79,000
Judicial.	-	Provincial Courts, Police Tax, &c.	-	-	-	-	8,500
Revenue.	-	Land Revenues, Farms, and					
		Licences, at the Presidency	-	2,81,000			
	D ^o	- D ^o at the Subordinates		3,73,080			
	D ^o	- D ^o in the Ceded Countries		14,26,000			
						20,80,080	
		Customs and Duties at the Presidency		2,75,000			
	D ^o	- D ^o at the Subordinates		1,24,000			
	D ^o	- D ^o in the Ceded					
		Countries	-	95,000			
						4,94,000	

25,74,080

Commercial.	-	Hire of Luggage Boats	-	-	-	-	13,500
Marine.	-	Hire of Dry Docks, Light House Duty, &c.	-	-	-	-	33,500

27,08,580

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Subsidy expected from the Rajah of Travencore	-	-	-	-	-	3,81,457
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30,90,037

EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

General.	-	Notes expected to be issued	-	-	-	-	18,16,829
		Remittance Loan	-	-	-	-	2,20,000
		Bills of Exchange receivable	-	-	-	-	4,500
		Sale of Imports and Stores	-	-	-	-	16,81,000
		Recovery from Estate of Colonel Keating	-	-	-	-	2,856
		Bills on Court of Directors	-	-	-	-	1,00,000
		Sale of Grain	-	-	-	-	1,25,000
		Commissioner at Cochin—Revenue expected	-	-	-	-	56,186

Bengal Presidency.

Certificates for Bills on Court of							
Directors	-	-	-	-	-	50,000	
D ^o	-	for Bengal Notes	-	-	-	7,00,000	
Bills on Benares and Calcutta	-	-	-	-	-	28,00,000	

35,50,000

Carried forward - Rupees 75,56,371

41,43,119

- D I X, No. 13.

BOMBAY Government, from 1st May 1798, to 30th April 1799.

C

By DISBURSEMENTS:

ORDINARY.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

General.	- Salaries of Governor and Council	- - -	2,50,000	
	D ^o to the Public Offices and Estab-			
	lishments at the Presidency	- 3,25,150		
	House Repairs, Pensions, Repairing			
	Roads, &c.	- 1,41,500		
	Post Office, Presidency, and Subordinates	41,000		
			5,07,650	
	Salaries, Allowances, and Contingencies, at Subor-			
	dinates	- - - - -	2,28,300	
	D ^o - - - D ^o - - - at Malabar		10,000	
				9,95,950

Judicial.

Establishment of Mayor's Court, Courts of Appeal and Re-				
quest, also Law Charges	- - - - -	22,500		
Court of Oyer and Terminer, Police Establishments, &c.	- - - - -	35,800		
Provincial Courts at Malabar	- - - - -	1,01,500		
				1,59,800

Revenue.

Charges Collection at the Presidency	- - - - -	11,300		
D ^o - D ^o - the Subordinates	- - - - -	60,500		
D ^o - D ^o - at Malabar	- - - - -	5,03,000		
Buildings and Repairs	- D ^o - - - - -	20,000		
Pensions	- D ^o - - - - -	13,400		
			5,36,400	
				6,08,200

Commercial.

Charges not put upon the Goods at the Presidency	68,000			
Subordinates	61,400			
Malabar	40,000			
			1,69,400	
Charges collecting Customs at the Presidency				
and Subordinates	- - - - -	41,000		
D ^o - - - at Malabar	- - - - -	15,000		
			56,000	
				2,25,400

Marine.

Expence thereof at the Presidency and Subordinates, including Marine				
Battalion	- - - - -		6,49,600	
				26,38,950

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Established Allowances and Charges, including King's Troops	47,64,000			
Extraordinaries	- - - - -	6,00,000		
Stores and Contractors	- - - - -	6,80,000		
Buildings and Repairs	- - - - -	3,10,000		
			63,54,000	
				89,92,950

Carried forward - Rupees - 89,92,950

D' ABSTRACT Estimate of the Probable Resources and Disbursements of the

		Brought forward	Rupees	41,43,119
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS.				
CIVIL DEPARTMENT—continued.		Brought forward	-	75,56,371
Fort St. George Presidency.				
Military Charges that may be disbursed at Columbo		-	-	20,000
Revenue.	Recovery from late Supravisor, Tuckavy, and Advance to Tobacco Farmers	-	-	15,717
Marine.	Sale of Stores	-	2,63,000	
	Petty Stores	-	2,000	
				2,65,000
Commercial.	Sale of Country Goods	-	5,000	
	Deposits on Goods conditionally sold	-	60,000	
				65,000
				79,22,088
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.				
Sale of Stores		-	80,000	
Advance to Contractors, &c. made in former Years		-	2,50,000	
				3,30,000
				82,52,088
Deficiency expected in the Receipts and Resources of this Presidency, including the Balances that must necessarily remain in the several Departments on 30th April 1799				1,23,95,207
				12,17,368
			Rupees	1,36,12,575
East-India House, 29th January, 1800.				

BOMBAY Government, from 1st May 1798 to 30th April 1799.

C

Brought over - - Rupees - 89,92,950

EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

General.

Bond Debt, advertised for Payment, but not demanded	- - - - -	10,000	
Interest on Notes, &c.	- - - - -	5,00,000	
Notes expected to be paid off	- - - - -	1,20,000	
Notes subscribed for Bills on England	- - - - -	50,000	
D ^o - - - for Bengal Notes	- - - - -	7,00,000	
Certificates to be exchanged for Notes	- - - - -	18,229	
Bills of Exchange accepted	- - - - -	57,733	
Balance due, General Storekeeper, &c.	- - - - -	3,211	
Money borrowed	- - - - -	60,800	
Discount on 6 per Cent. Notes	- - - - -	1,00,000	
		<u>16,19,973</u>	
Advances to Commanders of Europe Ships	- - - - -	40,000	
Supplies to other Settlements :			
Bengal, - - - Supplies to	- - - - -	90,000	
Coir from Malabar	- - - - -	10,000	
		<u>1,00,000</u>	
Fort St. George, Disbursements, Account of	- - - - -	20,000	
Canton, - - - Investment of Cotton	- - - - -	36,522	
Cochin, - - - Allowances and Charges	- - - - -	54,420	
Purchase of Grain	- - - - -	90,000	
		<u>19,60,915</u>	
Revenue. - Plantation on Rhanderterra, &c.	- - - - -	62,000	
Commercial. - Advances for Investment	- - - - -	12,68,240	
Balance due Residents at Malabar and Surat	- - - - -	12,318	
Charges on Merchandize	- - - - -	1,45,000	
		<u>14,25,558</u>	
Marine. - - Purchase of Stores and Timber	- - - - -	1,50,000	
Table Allowances to His Majesty's Squadron	- - - - -	10,000	
		<u>1,60,000</u>	
		<u>36,08,473</u>	

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Prisoners of War	- - - - -	10,000	
Balance due to Sundries	- - - - -	1,152	
		<u>11,152</u>	

Balance expected and necessary to remain in the different Departments on 30th April 1799

Rupees - - - 1,36,12,575

(Errors excepted)

WM. WRIGHT,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

A General ABSTRACT of the Estimates of the Revenues and Charges of the Presidences of

	FORT WILLIAM.	FORT ST. GEORGE.		BOMBAY.		TOTAL.
	CR ^s	Pag ^s Included in	CR ^s Customs.	Rup ^s	CR ^s	CR ^s
Mint Duties - - - - -	58,000					58,000
Post Office Collections - - - -	2,34,320	37,911	1,61,121			3,95,441
Benares Revenue - - - - -	43,30,167					43,30,167
Subsidy from the Nabob of Owde -	96,19,969					96,19,969
D ^o - - D ^o - - of Arcot -		9,14,747	38,87,675			38,87,675
D ^o - - D ^o - - of Tanjore		5,41,410	23,00,992			23,00,992
D ^o - Nizam - - - - -		* 1,76,000	7,48,000			7,48,000
D ^o - Rajah of Travencore -				3,81,457	4,42,490	4,42,490
Land Revenues - - - - -	3,15,17,312	23,32,795	99,14,379	3,62,130	4,20,071	4,18,51,762
Police Taxes, &c. - - - - -	5,38,240					5,38,240
Stamp Duties - - - - -	2,90,000					2,90,000
Customs - - - - -	9,28,000	1,15,622	4,91,393	4,86,500	5,64,340	19,83,733
Farms and Licences - - - - -		1,19,119	5,06,255	2,91,950	3,38,662	8,44,917
Salt, Sale of - - - - -	1,21,80,000					1,21,80,000
Opium, D ^o - - - - -	18,56,000					18,56,000
Revenues collected in the Ceded Countries - - - - -		6,41,276	27,25,423	15,54,500	18,03,220	45,28,643
D ^o of Ceylon and Dutch Settlements - - - - -		† 1,33,603	5,67,813			5,67,813
Additional Subsidy from the Nizam	10,44,000					10,44,000
Total Revenues - CR ^s	6,25,96,008	50,12,483	2,13,03,051	30,76,537	35,68,783	8,74,67,842
Deduct Charges - - -	3,95,28,473					8,01,66,687
Net Revenues - CR ^s	2,30,67,535					73,01,155
			Total Net Revenues	Current Rupees		

* } See Notes, N^o 4.
† }

East-India House,
29th January, 1800.

FORT WILLIAM, FORT ST. GEORGE, and BOMBAY; from 1st May 1798 to 30th April 1799.

	FORT WILLIAM.	FORT ST. GEORGE.		BOMBAY.		TOTAL.
	CR ^s	Pag ^s	CR ^s	Rup ^s	CR ^s	CR ^s
Civil.						
Mint Charges - - - - -	1,85,600	—	—	—	—	1,85,600
Post Office Charges - - - - -	2,08,800	32,566	1,38,405	—	—	3,47,205
Charges of Residency at Benares	7,22,680	—	—	—	—	7,22,680
Charges of the Resident's Office at Lucknow - - - - -	3,24,800	—	—	—	—	3,24,800
Other Charges of the Civil Establishment - - - - -	29,72,152	3,09,992	13,17,466	10,15,550	11,78,038	54,67,656
Total Civil Charges -	44,14,032	3,42,558	14,55,871	10,15,550	11,78,038	70,47,941
Judicial.						
Supreme Court and Law Charges	5,91,681	—	—	—	—	5,91,681
Charges for the new Establishments for the Administration of Justice - - - - -	41,57,208	—	—	—	—	41,57,208
Total Judicial Charges -	47,48,889	—	—	—	—	47,48,889
Military Charges - - - - -	1,93,70,840	55,04,633	2,33,94,690	61,54,000	71,38,640	4,99,04,170
Marine Charges - - - - -	5,62,600	—	—	5,17,600	6,00,416	11,63,016
Buildings and Fortifications - - -	9,51,200	70,000	2,97,500	4,04,700	4,69,452	17,18,152
Revenue Charges - - - - -	52,36,472	8,33,151	35,40,892	1,12,800	1,30,848	89,08,212
D ^o - of the Ceded Countries -	—	1,75,385	7,45,386	6,54,900	7,59,684	15,05,070
D ^o - of the assumed Revenues	—	66,387	2,82,145	—	—	2,82,145
Customs, Charges Collection - -	85,840	Included in Revenue Charges.			—	85,840
Stamp Duties - D ^o - - - - -	40,600	—	—	—	—	40,600
Salt, Advances and Charges - - -	31,90,000	—	—	—	—	31,90,000
Opium - - D ^o - - - - -	9,28,000	—	—	—	—	9,28,000
Charges Collecting Ceylon, &c. Revenues - - - - -	—	1,51,683	6,44,652	—	—	6,44,652
Total Charges - CR ^s	3,95,28,473	71,43,797	3,03,61,136	88,59,550	1,02,77,078	8,01,66,687
Deduct Revenues - - - - -	—	50,12,483	2,13,03,051	30,76,537	35,68,783	—
Net Charges - - - Current Rupees	—	21,31,314	90,58,085	57,83,013	67,08,295	—

(Errors excepted)

WM. WRIGHT,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

APPENDIX, No. 15.

An ACCOUNT of the Amount received at the several Presidencies of FORT WILLIAM, FORT ST. GEORGE, and BOMBAY, for Sales of Import Goods and Stores, and for Certificates on the Court of Directors, within the last Three Years respectively, according to the latest Advices; together with the latest Estimate of the same.

SALES of IMPORT GOODS and STORES.	1795-6.	1796-7.	1797-8.	Per Estimate. 1798-9.
Bengal - - - - - CR ^s	20,51,366	17,89,407	16,41,841	29,00,000
Madras - - - - -	9,97,802	8,87,731	16,81,618	12,02,750
Bombay - - - - -	9,39,363	9,73,830	25,04,877	22,04,000
Current Rupees	39,88,531	36,50,968	58,28,336	63,06,750
Average of 3 Years - - - - - CR ^s		44,89,278		

CERTIFICATES.	1795-6.	1796-7.	1797-8.	Per Estimate. 1798-9.
Bengal - - - - -	27,262	9,164		
Madras - - - - -	4,20,142	1,59,248		
Bombay - - - - -	1,00,121			
Current Rupees	5,47,525	1,68,412		
Average of 3 Years - - - - - CR ^s		2,38,645		

East-India House,
29th January, 1800.

(Errors excepted)

WM. WRIGHT,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

A P P E N D I X, No. 16.

AMOUNT of the BOND and other DEBTS owing by the East-India Company, at their several Presidencies in the East-Indies, on the 30th April 1798; the RATES of Interest which such Debts respectively carry; and the Annual Amount of such Interest.

B E N G A L.			
REGISTER DEBT.			
Amount of Bonds and Notes, bearing Interest at 8 per Cent.	Sicca R ^s		
D ^o - - of - D ^o - at 6 per Cent. - -	3,42,83,897 48,51,767		
Batta 16 per Cent. - -	3,91,35,664 62,61,706	Current Rupees	
Loans taken up at 12 per Cent. - - - Sicca R ^s	1,00,47,807		
Remittance Loan at 12 per Cent. - - - - -	31,81,684		
Batta 16 per Cent. - -	1,32,29,491 21,16,719		
Interest accruing on the above Debts, to 30th April 1798 - - - - - Sicca R ^s	30,00,000		
Batta 16 per Cent. - -	4,80,000		
Bonds and Notes ordered for Payment not demanded -	1,25,508		
Batta 16 per Cent. - -	20,081		
Due on Account Deposits - - - - - Sicca R ^s	13,42,336		
on Account Rohilla Donations - - - - -	1,70,755		
on Account Bills drawn from other Presidencies, &c.	20,81,755		
Loan from the Rajah of Benares - - - - -	7,19,450		
ARREARS AND DEBTS.			
Civil Department. - General - Sicca R ^s	10,63,655		
Judicial - - - - -	8,71,399		
Revenue - - - - -	6,89,357		
Commercial - - - - -	6,42,205		
Marine - - - - -	2,30,785		
	34,97,401		
Military Department - - - - -	28,44,345		
	Sicca R ^s		
Batta 16 per Cent. - -	1,06,56,042 17,04,967		
Total Bengal - CR ^s	—	—	7,67,30,178
M A D R A S.			
BONDS, NOTES, &c.			
Amount of Bonds bearing Interest at 12 per Cent. - -	7,29,702		
Remittance Loan - - D ^o - - D ^o - - - - -	1,58,945		
Amount of Bonds bearing Interest at 10 per Cent. - -	—	8,88,647	
D ^o - D ^o - - - D ^o - at 8 per Cent. - -	—	5,000	
Amount of Notes, &c. D ^o - at 6 per Cent. - -	—	16,66,976	
Acknowledgments granted to the Private Creditors of the Nabob - - - - -	13,23,690	8,00,479	
Add 2 per Cent. Discount to be allowed thereon, not included - - - - -	26,474		
		13,50,164	
Carried forward - Pag ^s	47,11,266		
Carried forward			7,67,30,178

A P P E N D I X, No. 16, *continued.*

	Brought forward	—	CR ^s	7,67,30,178
M A D R A S.				
	Brought forward Pag ^s	47,11,266		
Bonds granted to the Private Creditors of the Rajah of Tanjore, payable in India		1,60,109		
Interest accruing on the above, to 1st May 1798, estimated		—	48,71,375	
Bond ordered for Payment not demanded		—	1,50,000	
Bonds payable in One Year, without Interest		—	23,418	
Due on Account Deposits, not at Interest		—	4,492	
Due to the Nizam for Peshcush for the Circars		—	1,24,201	
			1,32,330	
ARREARS AND DEBTS.				
Civil Department.—General		6,198		
Revenue		50,947		
Commercial		56,227		
		1,13,372		
Military Department		1,83,790		
			2,97,162	
Total Madras	Pagodas	56,02,978		
at 425 CR ^s per 100 Pag ^s	—	CR ^s	238,12,656	
B O M B A Y.				
Amount of Notes, bearing Interest at 6 per Cent. Rupees		43,78,255		
D ^o - of Loan and Certificates at 9 per Cent.		7,89,373		
D ^o - of Loan - - - - - at 12 per Cent.		8,19,231		
D ^o - of Remittance Loan - - at 12 per Cent.		5,85,400		
		14,04,631		
D ^o - of Loans - - - - - at 10 per Cent.		60,800		
Interest due on the above, estimated		2,25,507		
			68,58,566	
Bonds ordered for Payment not demanded, Interest included		—	1,64,224	
Due on Account Deposits		—	2,31,275	
Due for Bills of Exchange		—	1,10,350	
ARREARS AND DEBTS.				
Civil Department.—General and Judicial		70,230		
Revenue		42,277		
Commercial		28,338		
Marine		1,41,486		
		2,82,331		
Military Department		2,70,369		
			5,52,700	
Total Bombay	Rupees	79,17,115		
at 116 CR ^s per 100 Bombay Rupees	—	CR ^s	91,83,853	
F O R T M A R L B O R O U G H.				
Paper Currency outstanding	Dollars	1,34,627		
Bonds - - D ^o - - - - -		80,335		
Deposits and other Debts		31,855		
Total Fort Marlborough	Dollars	2,46,817		
at 243 CR ^s per 100 Dollars		CR ^s	5,99,765	
Total Debts in India	Current Rupees		11,03,26,452	

A P P E N D I X, No. 16. Continued.

ANNUAL AMOUNT OF INTEREST ON DEBTS.

B E N G A L.		Principal.		Interest.	Current Rupees.
On Register Debts - - - - -	Sicca Rupees	3,42,83,897	at 8 per Cent.	27,42,711	
On D ^o - - - - -		48,51,767	at 6 D ^o -	2,91,106	
On Loans, &c. - - - - -		1,32,29,491	at 12 D ^o -	15,87,539	
	Sicca Rupees	5,23,65,155	- - S ^a R ^s	46,21,356	
	Batta, 16 per Cent.	83,78,425	- - - -	7,39,417	
	Current Rupees	6,07,43,580	- - - -	- - -	53,60,773
M A D R A S.					
On Bonds - - - - -	Pagodas	8,88,647	at 12 per Cent.	1,06,637	
On D ^o - - - - -		5,000	at 10 D ^o -	500	
On D ^o - - - - -		16,66,976	at 8 D ^o -	1,33,358	
On Notes, Certificates, and Deposits - - - - -		23,10,752	at 6 D ^o -	1,38,645	
	Pagodas	48,71,375	- - Pag ^s	3,79,140	
at 425 CR ^s per 100 Pagodas - - CR ^s		2,07,03,344	- - - -	- - -	16,11,345
B O M B A Y.					
On Notes - - - - -	Rupees	43,78,255	at 6 per Cent.	2,62,695	
On Loans and Certificates - - - - -		7,89,373	at 9 D ^o -	71,043	
On D ^o - - - - -		60,800	at 10 D ^o -	6,080	
On D ^o - - - - -		14,04,631	at 12 D ^o -	1,68,556	
	Rupees	66,33,059	- - Rup ^s	5,08,374	
at 116 CR ^s per 100 Rupees - - CR ^s		76,94,348	- - - -	- - -	5,89,714
FORT MARLBOROUGH.					
On Bonds - - - - -	Dollars	80,335	at 10 per Cent.	8,033	
at 243 CR ^s per 100 Dollars - - CR ^s		1,95,214	- - - -	- - -	19,521
Total Amount bearing Interest - CR ^s		8,93,36,486	Total Annual Interest CR ^s		75,81,353

East-India House,
29th January, 1800.

(Errors excepted)

WM. WRIGHT,
Auditor of Indian Accounts.

A P P E N D I X, No. 17.

An ACCOUNT of the Amount of DEBTS subscribed in India, between 30th April 1797 and 1st May 1798 ; agreeable to the Court's Orders of 25th June 1793.

				Current Rupees.
BENGAL, - - - - -	Sicca R ^s	16,55,163, at 16 per Ct. - - - - -		19,19,989
MADRAS, - - - - -	Pag ^s	3,01,262, at 425 CR ^s per 100 - - - - -		12,80,363
BOMBAY, - - - - -	Rup ^s	1,40,991, at 116 CR ^s per 100 - - - - -		1,63,550
FORT MARLBRO', - - - - -	Dollars	37,815, at 243 CR ^s per 100 - - - - -		91,890
Total - Current Rupees				34,55,792

East-India House,
29th January, 1800.

(Errors excepted)

WM. WRIGHT,

Auditor of Indian Accounts.

A P P E N

APPENDIX Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the

of the Department of the Interior, for the year ending on 30th April 1907.

RECEIPTS		DISBURSEMENTS	
From the sale of land	100,000,000	To the Department of the Interior	100,000,000
From the sale of minerals	50,000,000	To the Department of the Interior	50,000,000
From the sale of timber	25,000,000	To the Department of the Interior	25,000,000
From the sale of water rights	10,000,000	To the Department of the Interior	10,000,000
From the sale of other lands	5,000,000	To the Department of the Interior	5,000,000
Total	190,000,000	Total	190,000,000

of the Department of the Interior, for the year ending on 30th April 1907.

RECEIPTS		DISBURSEMENTS	
From the sale of land	100,000,000	To the Department of the Interior	100,000,000
From the sale of minerals	50,000,000	To the Department of the Interior	50,000,000
From the sale of timber	25,000,000	To the Department of the Interior	25,000,000
From the sale of water rights	10,000,000	To the Department of the Interior	10,000,000
From the sale of other lands	5,000,000	To the Department of the Interior	5,000,000
Total	190,000,000	Total	190,000,000

of the Department of the Interior, for the year ending on 30th April 1907.

BE

BE

Sicca Rupees.

CI

55,56,990
1,32,156

56, 89, 146

CI

CI

4,92,35,488

CI

4,92,35,488

CI

CI

1,95,91,459

5,49,24,634

BENGAL Government, from 1st May 1797 to 30th April 1798.

C

Rupees.

9,146

88

By ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS.

Sicca Rupees.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

General.

Durbar Charges, Secret Services, Embassies to Native Courts, &c.	10,42,059
Nizamut Stipends	18,63,850
Stipend to the Nabob Saudit Ally	1,44,698
Mint and Assay Offices	1,47,023
Post Office Charges	2,05,700
Salaries, Establishments, and Contingencies of the different Offices	16,75,337

Judicial.

Supreme Court and Law Charges	3,72,866
Adawlut-Sudder Dewanny, and Nizamut, including Courts of Appeal and Circuit	9,34,747
D ^o - - City and Zillah	19,82,407
Calcutta Police, Coroner, Court of Requests, Licence Offices, &c.	1,32,508
Provincial Police	5,57,585
Diet of Prisoners, Commission in the Sunderbunds, &c.	2,47,422

Revenue.

Board of Revenue, and Establishments at the Presidency	3,72,328
Established Charges in the Provinces	16,61,474
Pensions and Charitable Allowances	5,20,065
Madriffa Lands	18,333

Commercial.

Board of Trade, and Officers at the Presidency	4,46,720
Established Charges at the Factories and Aurungs	3,44,611
Salt—Advances to Manufacturers, and for Purchase of Salt and Charges	25,61,089
Opium—Advances to Manufacturers and Charges	14,38,715
Customs—Charges of Collection	1,24,839

Marine.

Established and Contingent Charges	3,78,291
Armed Ship cruising for Protection of the Trade	1,26,989

50,78,667

42,27,535

25,72,200

49,15,974

5,05,280

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Pay, Allowances, &c. of the several Corps, including King's Troops	1,48,21,900
Off-Reckonings	3,86,327
Ordnance, &c. Stores	5,67,895
Detachment at Prince of Wales' Island	1,03,652
Buildings and Repairs	1,70,312
Extraordinaries	57,812

1,72,99,656

EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

General

Notes paid off in the Course of the Year	1,441
Notes and Bonds subscribed to the Remittance Plan	15,94,404
Interest on Bonded and other Debts	15,95,845
D ^o on unclaimed Shares of Rohilla Donation	35,11,173
Mint Certificates outstanding	13,054
Deposits and Balance due Stationary Assistant	16,866
Purchase of Grain	55,432
Advances to Commanders of Europe Ships	2,03,730
D ^o - on Account of His Majesty's Ships	6,36,849
	2,93,571

9,30,420

22,79,092

2,36,904

1,35,021

13,958

1,62,906

5,675

1,05,843

Advances to Prize Agents of Columbo	60,875
Nabob Asoph ul Dowlah, paid at Benares on his Account	1,02,112
Expences incurred in establishing Right of Nabob Saudit Ali Khan to Muf-nud of Owde	9,329
Expence of Buildings, and Purchase of Furniture	
Freight of Hercules lost, Balance of Freight to Grain Ships, Naval Stores supplied	
Lord Clive's Donation and Sundry Military Disbursements	
Sundry Losses by Recoinage, on Remittances, &c. &c.	
French War—Establishment at Chandernagore, Subsistence to Inhabitants, &c.	
Subsistence of Prisoners	
Sundry other Charges	

1,72,316

Dutch War—Establishments at Chinsura, Subsistence to Inhabitants, &c.	1,42,520
Sundry other Charges	625

1,43,145

52,963

Sibendy Off-Reckonings	
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Carried forward

96,34,343

Carried forward

Sicca Rupees

3,34,07,554

3,34,07,554

D' ABSTRACT Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the

		Brought forward	Sicca Rupees	5,49,24,634
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS—continued.				
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.				
General	- - - - -	Brought forward	Sicca Rupees	1,95,91,459
Judicial.				
On Deposits	- - - - -			365,993
On Balances	- - - - -			1,399
				3,67,392
Revenue.				
Tuckavy Advances repaid	- - - - -			44,681
Bills payable in the Mofussil	- - - - -			2,39,358
Account Deposits	- - - - -			7,86,259
Loan from Rajah of Benares	- - - - -			4,78,437
Fees, Fines, &c.—Gain by Exchange, Sale of Dead Stock, &c.	- - - - -			1,68,010
				17,16,745
Commercial.				
Sale of Exports	- - - - -			1,27,276
Balances recovered	- - - - -			94,557
Freight of Goods	- - - - -			21,974
Bills payable and due to Resident	- - - - -			85,701
				3,29,508
Salt—Sale of confiscated	- - - - -			88,843
Rowannee Fees, Balances, Calary Rents, &c.	- - - - -			53,057
				1,41,900
Opium—Godown—Sale of at Patna, and due Superintendent	- - - - -			5,821
Customs—Commiffion received by Custom Master	- - - - -			63,516
				5,40,745
Marine.				
Account Pension Fund	- - - - -			10,161
Sale of old Veffels, &c.	- - - - -			9,977
				20,138
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.				2,22,36,479
Off-reckoning Fund	- - - - -			3,86,327
Buzar Fund	- - - - -			1,33,939
Hospital Stoppages	- - - - -			52,127
Sale of Bullocks, Deposits for Store, Old Balances, &c.	- - - - -			1,65,193
Bills payable	- - - - -			3,97,492
				11,35,078
				2,33,71,557
				Sicca Rupees
				7,82,96,191

the BENGAL Government, from 1st May 1797 to 30th April 1798.

C^r

4,634

Brought forward • Sicca Rupees •

3,34,07,554

EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS—continued.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

General. Brought forward - Sicca Rupees - 96,34,343

Supplies to other Presidencies and Settlements.

Fort St. George - Bills drawn paid this Year - 60,38,738
Advances and Supplies - 2,78,593
Notes transferred - 6,30,467
Freight of Ships taken up for Columbo and Moluccas - 33,935
Treasure and Stores consigned to the Moluccas - 1,49,791

71,31,524

Bombay - Bills paid this Year - 54,96,010
Notes transferred - 2,38,415
Advances and Supplies - 89,423

58,23,848

Fort Marlbro' - Certificates by that Residency - 7,08,446
Consignment of Opium - 57,292
Treasure sent - 2,68,598
Advances and Supplies, with Charges - 1,59,240

11,93,576

Prince of Wales' Island - Consignment of Opium - 72,660
D^o - Treasure and Stores - 42,845
Supplies by Bills, &c. - 1,15,579

2,31,084

St. Helena - Provisions and Stores - 64,687

Canton - Bills drawn by Supra Cargoes - 16,53,815

Cape of Good Hope - D^o by Mr. Pringle - 25,122

Deputation to Columbo - Expenses of - 11,500

Expedition - Freight and Demorage—Bounty and Vic-

tualling Extra Seamen - 8,00,878

Building Magazines, Boats, &c. Purchase of

Brisk Tender - 90,643

Provision, Sloop, and Boat Hire, &c. - 1,37,006

10,28,527

Judicial. 2,67,98,026

Deposits, Fees, &c. - 3,59,800

Buildings and Repairing of Jails - 34,631

Revenue. 3,94,431

Tuckavy Advances - 45,252

Account Deposits - 5,53,750

Loan from Rajah of Benares - 2,37,424

Loss by Remittances - 26,321

Surplus Revenue refunded, Aumilnama Fees, Moshaira, &c. - 1,45,593

Commercial. 10,08,340

Advances for the Investment, including Commission - 85,32,156

D^o - to Rum Contractors, and on Account of the Rum

Distillery at Santipore - 80,456

Buildings and Dead Stock, &c. - 48,411

Freight of Sundries from Bencoolen - 1,323

Salt—Balance on Commission, &c. Charges on Confiscation - 63,943

Opium—D^o - 31,430

Customs—Commission due - 60,376

88,18,095

Marine. 1,29,375

Advances for building Pilot Schooner - 88,200

Expence of armed Vessels for the Protection of the Trade - 41,175

3,71,48,267

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Off-reckoning Fund - 2,11,291

Advances to Contractors, Deposits, &c. - 7,06,070

Board of Superintendence for Breed of Cattle - 92,904

Purchase of Horses, &c. - 2,30,852

12,41,177

By Balance—Amount remaining in the following Departments on 30th April 1797.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

General - 29,25,841

Judicial - 1,48,618

Revenue - 19,05,831

Commercial - 11,98,098

Marine - 43,390

62,21,778

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

2,77,415

64,99,193

Sicca Rupees -

7,82,96,191

(Errors excepted)

WM. WRIGHT,

Auditor of Indian Accounts.

ABSTRACT Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the

D^r

To Balance—Amount remaining in the several Departments on 30th April 1797.

Pagodas.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

General	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,94,841
Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,98,081
Commercial	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,32,163
													13,25,085

MILITARY DEPARTMENT. 2,37,421

15,62,506

RESOURCES.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

General.

Post Office Collections	- - - - -	38,784
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Revenue.

Prefidency and Subordinates :

Land Revenues - - Current Year - - - - - 15,14,122

Balances	-	-	-	-	-	<u>3,44,947</u>	18,59,069
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Customs and Duties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,58,404	
											<u> </u>	20,17,473

Ceded Countries.

Land Revenues - - Current Year - - - - - 5,97,611

Balances	-	-	-	-	-	17,978	
						<u> </u>	6,15,589

Customs and Duties -	24,854	
		6,40,443

[illegible]

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Subsidy from the Nabob	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,35,295
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Pesticuffs from the Polygars	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,79,183
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Subsidy from the Rajah of Tanjore	-	-	-	-	-	2,31,617	9,14,478
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Amount received from the Tanjore Countries, by the Revenue Department - - - - -

4,94,660

Received from the Nizam for Troops serving in his Country	-	-	-	57, 220	
				<u> </u>	14,66,358

42,09,032

Carried forward . . . Pagodas

57,71,538

of the MADRAS Government, from the 1st May 1797 to the 30th April 1798.

C'

odas.

2,506

32

8

DISBURSEMENTS ORDINARY.

Pagodas.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

General.

Durbar Charges, including Allowance to late Rajah of Tanjore, Allowance to Vakeels, &c.	- - - - -	11,599	
Salaries to Governor and Members of Council	- - - - -	75,125	
D ^o and Allowances to the different Offices at the Presidency and Subordinates	- - - - -	<u>2,12,287</u>	2,99,011

Judicial.

Salaries, Allowances, &c. at the Presidency and Subordinates	- - - - -		35,173
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Revenue.

Salaries and Allowances	- - - - -	49,142	
Charges, Collection and Pensions	- - - - -	<u>3,39,677</u>	3,88,819
Ceded Countries - D ^o - D ^o	- - - - -		1,43,425
Charges collecting Peshcush, including Arrears paid the Nizam	- - - - -		3,77,391
Charges collecting the Revenues in the Tanjore Districts	- - - - -	<u>39,061</u>	9,48,696

Commercial.

Wages, Allowances, and Expences	- - - - -	1,04,973	
Stores expended	- - - - -	<u>1,23,862</u>	2,28,835

Marine.

Establishment and Contingencies	- - - - -		7,056
			<u>15,18,771</u>

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Pay, Allowances, &c. with Contingencies to the Company's Troops	- - - - -	31,63,449	
His Majesty's Troops	- - - - -	4,08,223	
Buildings and Repairs	- - - - -	73,748	
Charges in the Storekeeper's Department	- - - - -	<u>2,29,994</u>	38,75,414
			53,94,185

Carried forward - - - - - Pagodas

53,94,185

A B S T R A C T Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the

D^r

		Brought forward	Pagodas	57,71,538
EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS.				
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.				
General.	For Bonds at 8 per Cent.	-	6,46,345	
	D ^r - at 10 - D ^r	-	5,000	
	D ^r - at 12 - D ^r	-	6,31,131	
	Promissory Notes, at 6 per Cent.	-	800	
	For Certificates to Creditors of Nabob of Arcot	-	7,91,886	
	Bills on Court of Directors	-	430	
	Sale of Imports, including Stores	-	3,95,675	
	Deposits on Account of Native Servants, &c.	-	5,875	
Bengal.	Certificates in Discharge of Bonds and Notes	-	5,77,406	
	D ^r - Bills drawn on	-	14,09,076	
	D ^r - D ^r Nizam's Peshcush	-	1,57,466	
	Specie received from thence	-	3,10,684	
	Gunny Pieces D ^r , by Resident at Ceylon	-	3,939	
	Receipts for Expences of Nizam's Detachment	-	49,012	
	D ^r - Sale of Bengal Horses	-	2,062	
	Military Stores received	-	70,918	
	Received on Account of Troops of this Presidency	-	22,673	
			26,03,236	
Bombay.	Pepper received from thence	-	9,602	
	Received on Account Stoppages of Troops at Columbo	-	3,057	
	Received for Postages on Letters	-	553	
			13,212	
	Nabob of Arcot—Account his private Creditors	-	6,21,232	
	Sales of Grain	-	28,356	
	Bills payable	-	4,923	
	Fees on Grants of Ground	-	25	
			57,48,126	
Judicial.	Cutcherry Court	-	8,500	
	Fines and Deposits	-	5,300	
			13,800	
Revenue.	Deposits, also Revenue received in Advance	-	1,46,046	
	French War—Collections of Revenue	-	39,603	
	Dutch War - D ^r	-	8,819	
	Ceylon.—Collected, Account Land Revenues, Farms and Licences, Customs, &c.	-	5,59,010	
			5,67,819	
			7,53,478	
Commercial.	Sale of Exports	-	28,096	
	Received for Balances of Contractors, &c.	-	2,12,369	
	D ^r for Loan on Account the Investment	-	4,132	
	D ^r by Commercial Resident at Ceylon	-	22,372	
	D ^r from the Boat Master, the Sum advanced	-	613	
	Amount refunded by sundry Persons, for travelling Charges, &c.	-	5,223	
			2,72,805	
			67,88,209	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.				
	Sales of Stores and Provisions	-	33,817	
	Military Paymaster General, received by him from Prize Agents, and for Horses sold	-	22,644	
	D ^r Balances from Contractors, Refunds, and Amount of sundry Bills received by Paymaster at Out Garrisons	-	1,76,845	
			1,99,489	
			2,33,306	
				70,21,515
East-India House, 29th January, 1800.				Pagodas 1,27,93,053

of the MADRAS Government, from the 1st May 1797 to the 30th April 1798.

C^r

Brought forward - Pagodas 53,94,185

EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

General.	Interest on Bond and other Debts	-	-	-	-	-	2,99,450
	Premium on Bills and Bonds paid	-	-	-	-	-	69,198
	Bonds and Notes paid off	-	-	-	-	-	16,094
	D ^o subscribed to the Remittance, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	5,74,800
	Deposits, Account Native Servants	-	-	-	-	-	1,975
	Advances for Purchase and Charges on Grain	-	-	-	-	-	1,78,153
	D ^o - Commanders of Europe Ships	-	-	-	-	-	36,554
	Paid to Admiral Rainier on Account of Naval Stores	-	-	-	-	-	29,299
	Allowances to Officers of His Majesty's Squadron	-	-	-	-	-	33,986
	Pepper and Cinnamon sent by Commercial Resident at Columbo	-	-	-	-	-	30,234
Bengal Presidency.	Salt Contract	-	-	-	-	61,240	
	Advanced Superintendent at Prince of Wales' Island	-	-	-	-	6,534	
	D ^o - Two Months Allowance to Brisk Tender	-	-	-	-	613	
	Cinnamon and Coir sent to the Presidency	-	-	-	-	460	
	Paid on Account the Troops of that Presidency	-	-	-	-	1,67,225	
Bombay Presidency.	Paid on Account of Troops	-	-	-	-	23,040	
	Paid to Mutfiedies	-	-	-	-	360	
		-	-	-	-		23,400
Canton.	Paid for fundry Bills remitted	-	-	-	-		42,000
Nabob of Arcot.	Paid Account his Creditors	-	-	-	-	6,19,453	
	Certificates issued to D ^o	-	-	-	-	6,61,845	
		-	-	-	-		12,81,298
Rajah of Tanjore.	Paid his Creditors	-	-	-	-		3,921
Rajah of Travencore.	Paid to his Troops at Madura	-	-	-	-		4,079
Frenchmen, their Families, and French Prisoners,	Charges and Pensions paid them	-	-	-	-		81,750
Dutchmen, their D ^o - and D ^o		-	-	-	-		1,00,848
Dutch Settlements.	Charges the several Departments	-	-	-	-		3,96,858
Advances, Account the Expedition against Malacca		-	-	-	-		25,283
D ^o - - - - - D ^o - - - - - Amboyna		-	-	-	-		82,757
D ^o - - - - - D ^o - - - - - Mauritius		-	-	-	-		1,82,881
Ceylon.	Payments to Dutch Servants, Clergy, Prisoners of State, &c.	-	-	-	-		43,645
Loss by Exchange and Recoinage		-	-	-	-		33,971
Purchase of Furniture		-	-	-	-		2,617
Sundry Bills for Works, Charges on fundry Treasure, and Expences Account		-	-	-	-		12,941
Vessels, &c.		-	-	-	-		
Judicial.	Deposits repaid	-	-	-	-		37,97,064
Revenue.	Advances for Cultivation, Loss by Exchange, Duties refunded, &c.	-	-	-	-		235
	Ceylon.—Salaries and Charges collecting the Revenues and Customs	-	-	-	-		1,67,294
		-	-	-	-		65,664
Commercial.	Advances on Account the Investment	-	-	-	-		2,32,958
	Repaid Loan on Account - D ^o	-	-	-	-		15,18,996
	Purchase of Stores, and fundry Charges	-	-	-	-		35,715
	Commercial Resident of Ceylon, his Office Establishment	-	-	-	-		22,207
	Charges on Cinnamon, &c.	-	-	-	-		7,639
		-	-	-	-		15,037
		-	-	-	-		22,676
		-	-	-	-		15,99,594

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

	Sundry Payments, Account Off-reckoning Fund, Donation to the Army,						
	Lord Clive's Donation, &c.	-	-	-	-		78,600
	Advanced Cloathing Contractors	-	-	-	-		1,25,084
	Purchase of Horses, and Advances on Account of Stud	-	-	-	-		51,115
	Bills of former Years paid, and Balances	-	-	-	-		1,21,939
	Purchase of Stores and Provisions, also Loss by serving Grain to Troops at a low Rate	-	-	-	-		47,011
		-	-	-	-		4,23,749
	By Balance remaining in the several Departments;						
Civil Department—General		-	-	-	-		4,33,292
	Revenue	-	-	-	-		4,54,634
	Commercial	-	-	-	-		49,959
		-	-	-	-		9,37,885
Military Department		-	-	-	-		4,07,383
		-	-	-	-		13,45,268
		-	-	-	-		1,27,93,053

(Errors excepted)

Pagodas - -

WM. WRIGHT,

Auditor of Indian Accounts.

ABSTRACT Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the

D'

To Balance.—Amount remaining in the several Departments on 1st May 1797.		Rupees.
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.		
General	2,35,434	
Revenue	8,74,296	
Commercial	67,484	
Marine	1,325	
	11,78,539	
MILITARY DEPARTMENT	6,71,077	18,49,616
ORDINARY RECEIPTS.		
CIVIL DEPARTMENT.		
General.		
Post Office Collections	60,994	
Wheel Tax	5,777	66,771
Judicial.		
Provincial Courts	5,245	
Office of Police, &c. Malabar	2,729	
Account Fines	533	8,507
Revenue.		
Land Revenues, Farms, and Licences, at the Presidency	2,69,818	
D ^o Subordinates	3,57,760	
D ^o Ceded Countries	12,13,556	18,41,134
Customs at the Presidency	3,26,749	
D ^o Subordinates	1,59,686	
D ^o Ceded Countries	94,314	5,80,749
		24,21,883
Commercial.		
Hire of Luggage Boats		16,254
Marine.		
Hire of Dry Docks, &c.		36,170
		25,49,585
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.		
Army Subsidy from Rajah of Travencore	4,72,798	30,22,383
Carried forward		Rupees 48,71,999

BOMBAY Government, from 1st May 1797 to 30th April 1798.

Ct

ees.

9,616

2,383

1,999

By ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS.

Rupees.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

General.

Salaries to Governor and Council - -	2,70,602	
Salaries, Allowances, &c. at the Presidency	4,69,448	
D ^o - - - - - Subordinates -	2,78,556	
D ^o - - - - - Malabar -	9,233	
		10,27,839

Judicial.

Establishment of Mayor's Court, and Law Charges - - - - -	54,651	
Provincial Court at Malabar - -	1,00,161	
		1,54,812

Revenue.

Charges Collection at the Presidency -	30,413	
D ^o - - - - - Subordinates -	72,383	
D ^o - - - - - Malabar -	5,54,313	
		6,57,109

Commercial.

Establishment at the Presidency and Subordinates - - - - -	88,017	
D ^o - - - - - Malabar - -	40,160	
Charges collecting Customs - - -	55,478	
		1,83,655

Marine.

Expence thereof, including Marine Battalion - -	7,10,182	
		27,33,597

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Pay, Allowances, &c. including King's Troops - -	47,03,423	
Extraordinaries - - - - -	6,14,640	
Buildings and Repairs - - - - -	2,57,386	
Advanced to Contractors - - - - -	2,68,127	
		58,43,576
		85,77,173

Carried forward - - Rupees 85,77,173

ABSTRACT Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the

D'

Brought forward - - Rupees 48,71,999

EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

General.

Notes and Certificates, sold and issued -	4,29,040	
Received for Bills drawn, not yet discharged	57,733	
Money borrowed - - - -	20,405	
Remittance Loan - - - -	6,16,400	
Twelve per Cent. and Merchants' D ^o -	8,81,031	
Sale of Stores - - - - -	18,256	
Subscription for Marine Society, &c. -	846	
Sale of Grain - - - - -	82,234	
Bills of Exchange on Court of Directors	6,200	
Recovery from Estate of Colonel Keating	2,856	
Sale of Imports - - - - -	13,52,330	
Stores expended - - - - -	5,05,253	
		39,72,584

Supplies from other Prefidencies.

Bengal.—Transfer of Debt - - -	3,70,084	
Bills of Exchange drawn - - -	43,93,196	
		47,63,280
Fort St. George.—Military Charges disbursed and Bills drawn - - - - -	1,11,792	
Cape of Good Hope.—Certificate on the Governor -	1,35,275	
Cochin.—Land Revenues and Customs collected -	53,673	
		90,36,604

Revenue.

Receipts from Tobacco Farmers for Advances made, Account Deposits, &c. - - - - -	55,737
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Commercial.

Sale of sundry Goods, Deposit on Goods conditionally sold, &c. -	74,747
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Marine.

Sale of Stores, &c. - - - - -	4,29,578
	95,96,666

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Balances from Contractors, Fees on Commission - -	4,07,441	
Sale of Stores - - - - -	82,217	
		4,89,658

Rupees - - 1,00,86,324

1,49,58,323

of the BOMBAY Government, from 1st May 1797 to 30th April 1798.

C

1,999

Brought forward - Rupees 85,77,173

EXTRAORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

General.

Interest on Debts, and Discount on Notes	-	4,23,627	
Bonds and Notes paid off	-	73,377	
Notes subscribed to the Remittance	-	1,66,893	
D ^o transferred to Bengal	-	2,29,095	
Bonds advertised for Payment, not demanded	-	7,847	
Bills of Exchange payable	-	56,444	
Account Deposits	-	2,615	
Sundry Balances due	-	2,97,556	
Purchase of Brimstone	-	1,245	
Advanced to Commanders of Europe Ships	-	1,05,583	
Charges, Account Admiral Hughes, Treasure lost in Princess Amelia and Woodcot, &c.	-	1,04,579	
			14,68,861

Supplies to other Prefidencies.

Bengal Prefidency - Supplies	-	74,229	
Fort St. George - D ^o	-	96,043	
Canton - D ^o	-	2,28,627	
Commiffioners at Cochin, Expende of Establifh- ments	-	63,722	
Cape of Good Hope	-	1,35,276	
			5,97,897
			20,66,758

Revenue.

Sundry Payments and Advances	-	-	1,19,428
------------------------------	---	---	----------

Commercial.

Advances for Investments	-	23,75,156	
Charges Merchandize, Freight on Cotton, &c.	-	21,942	
Purchase of Grain	-	1,01,948	
			24,99,046

Marine.

Stores, &c. purchased	-	2,00,900	
Charges building a Schooner, &c.	-	57,303	
			2,58,203
			49,43,435

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Off-reckoning Fund	-	3,81,452	
Additional Donation to the Army, Captors of Mahé, &c.	-	19,855	
			4,01,307

Balance. - Amount remaining in the different Departments	-	-	53,44,742
			10,36,408
			Rupees 1,49,58,323

(Errors excepted)

WM. WRIGHT,

Auditor of Indian Accounts.

36,324

58,323

A P P E N D I X, No. 21.

An ACCOUNT of the Balance of Quick Stock, exhibiting a State of the Company's Affairs, in respect to their Debts and Affets, as they stood at the several Presidencies of FORT WILLIAM, FORT ST. GEORGE, and BOMBAY, and at the Residency of FORT MARLBOROUGH, at the Conclusion of the Year 1797-8.

	Fort William.	Fort St. George.	Bombay.	Fort Marlbro'.	Total.
Cash - - - - - CR ^s	74,88,926	41,51,209	11,99,112	2,01,789	1,30,41,036
Bills receivable - - - - -	51,090	--	--	28,747	79,837
Stores - - - - -	54,27,703	73,39,954	34,95,099	2,51,632	1,65,14,388
Debts outstanding, including Advances for Investment - - - - -	1,59,91,239	3,38,45,134	49,17,909	10,30,269	5,57,84,551
Export Goods - - - - -	29,60,016	21,58,167	19,95,574	2,02,641	73,16,398
Import Goods - - - - -	4,35,375	17,73,521	1,85,182	--	23,94,078
Salt, Opium, Grain, and Cattle - - -	25,26,572	13,30,080	2,31,689	10,405	40,98,746
Total Affets - CR ^s	3,48,80,921	5,05,98,065	1,20,24,065	17,25,483	9,92,29,034
Bond or Register Debts - - - - -	6,07,43,579	2,07,03,344	76,94,348	1,95,214	8,93,36,485
Simple Contract Debts bearing Interest	--	--	--	--	--
Arrears and Debts, not bearing Interest	1,59,86,599	31,09,312	14,89,505	4,04,551	2,09,89,967
Total Debts - CR ^s	7,67,30,178	2,38,12,656	91,83,853	5,99,765	11,03,26,452
Excess of Debts - - -	4,18,49,257	--	--	--	4,18,49,257
Excess of Affets - - -	--	2,67,85,409	28,40,712	11,25,718	3,07,51,839
Nett Excess of Debts - Current Rupees	--	--	--	--	1,10,97,418

N. B.—Pagodas converted into Current Rupees, at 425 CR^s per 100 Pag^s
Bombay Rupees - - D^o - - - at 116 CR^s per 100 Rup^s
Dollars - - - - D^o - - - at 243 CR^s per 100 Dollars

East-India House,
29th January, 1800.

(Errors excepted)

WM. WRIGHT,

Auditor of Indian Accounts.

A P P E N D I X, No. 22.

An ACCOUNT of the Prime Cost of all Cargoes purchased in INDIA, and shipped for EUROPE, in the Year 1797-8; together with the Commercial Charges at each Presidency, not added to the Invoice.

	Invoice Amount.	Charges not added to the Invoice.
BENGAL - - - - - CR ^s	1,62,18,789	9,37,630
FORT ST. GEORGE, Pagodas 9,86,654, a. 425 CR ^s per 100 Pag ^s -	41,93,279	5,45,700
BOMBAY - - - - - Rupees *30,93,125, a. 116 CR ^s per 100 Rup ^s -	35,88,025	1,48,686
FORT MARLBRO' - Dollars - 84,277, a. 243 CR ^s per 100 Dollars	2,04,793	--
Total - Current Rupees	2,42,04,886	16,32,016

* Including Cargoes of Three Ships taken or burnt, Rupees 2,91,869

East-India House,
29th January, 1800.

(Errors excepted)

WM. WRIGHT,

Auditor of Indian Accounts.

APPENDIX, No. 23.

ANNUAL ACCOUNT, made up to the 1st Day of March 1799, containing the Amount of the Proceeds of the Sale of Goods and Merchandize of the Company in Great-Britain; of their Commercial and other Receipts, Charges, and Payments, in Great-Britain, under the several Heads thereof, together with an Estimate of the same for the Current Year; and a Statement of their Bond Debts, and Simple Contract Debts, with the Rates of Interest they respectively carry, and the Amount of such Interest; and the State of the Cash remaining in their Treasury, and other Effects appertaining to the Company in Great-Britain, and afloat.

AMOUNT of the Proceeds of the Sale of Goods and Merchandize of the Company in Great-Britain, and of their Commercial and other Receipts, Charges, and Payments in Great-Britain, under the several Heads thereof; together with an Estimate of the same for the Current Year.

From the 1st March 1798 to the 1st March 1799.

RECEIPTS.			PAYMENTS.		
Cash in the Treasury on the 1st March 1798 (Morning) exclusive of Duty on Tea - £	540,645	4 8	Customs - - - - - £	854,833	2 8
Company's Goods sold - - - - -	7,764,403	12 6	Freight and Demorage - - - - -	1,708,540	5 9
Private Trade and Dutch Goods sold - - -	1,425,189	11 10	Goods and Stores exported - - - - -	1,239,181	17 —
Charges and Profit on Private Trade - - -	137,393	13 2	India Debt - - - - -	478,461	3 10
Customs on - - - - D ^o - - - - -	93,628	3 5	Bills of Exchange drawn from India, &c. -	194,203	9 4
Freight on - - - - D ^o - - - - -	102,844	6 11	D ^o - - - - - China - - - - -	429,757	3 10
One Year's Interest received of the Bank of England, being the Company's Share of Annuities transferred to the Bank, agreeably to Act of 33 Geo. III. Cap. 47 - - - -	36,226	15 10	Bonds granted to the Registered Creditors of the Rajah of Tanjore - - - - -	83,731	10 7
Persons returned from India - - - - -	6,000	— —	Bullion exported - - - - -	1,224,881	8 3
Bonds issued - - - - -	9,400	— —	Charges Merchandize, including Supra Cargoes' Commission, Buildings, Interest on Loans, &c. - - - - -	592,355	18 6
Government, on Account of Stores and Supplies to His Majesty's Troops - - - -	209,058	17 10	Indigo Contractors - - - - -	4,758	4 10
Loyalty Loan, Amount received - - - -	411,423	18 1	Dividends on Stock, and Interest on Bonds -	710,593	4 —
			Bonds paid off - - - - -	2,200	— —
			Bonds paid in on Sales - - - - -	500,325	— —
			Proprietors of Private Trade - - - - -	1,275,374	12 1
			Alms-houses at Poplar - - - - -	271	13 2
			Balances of Goods sold under the Act 34 Geo. III. Cap. 80. - - - - -	199,956	11 1
			Captains whose Ships are worn out - - -	43,725	18 6
			Pay to Military Officers on Furlough and retired from Service, agreeable to the Regulations of 1796 - - - - -	37,125	— 3
			Bank for sundry Loans - - - - -	350,000	— —
			Balance in favour on 1st March 1799 - -	9,930,276	3 8
				805,938	— 7
£ 10,736,214	4	3	£ 10,736,214	4	3

ESTIMATE of the same for the Current Year, from the 1st March 1799 to 1st March 1800.

Cash in the Treasury on the 1st March 1799 (Morning) exclusive of Duty on Tea - £	805,938	— —	Customs - - - - - £	1,163,580	— —
Company's Goods sold and to be sold - -	7,840,528	— —	Freight and Demorage - - - - -	2,078,065	— —
Private Trade and Dutch Goods sold before 1st March 1799 - - - - -	100,000	— —	Goods and Stores exported - - - - -	1,525,928	— —
Honorable Board of Ordnance for Saltpetre -	20,000	— —	India Debt - - - - -	693,400	— —
Charges and Profit on Private Trade - - -	120,000	— —	Bills of Exchange from India and China -	1,052,448	— —
One Year's Interest, at £3. per Cent. per Ann. on £1,207,559. 15s. the Company's Share of the Annuities transferred to the Bank, agreeably to Act of Parliament - -	36,226	— —	Bonds granted to the Registered Creditors of the Rajah of Tanjore - - - - -	9,459	— —
Persons returned from India - - - - -	7,000	— —	Bullion exported: Season 1798-9 - £400,000 1799-1800 - 500,000 } 900,000	— —	— —
Government, for sundry Claims - - - - -	200,000	— —	Charges of Merchandize, including Supra Cargoes' Commission, Buildings, Interest on Loans, &c. - - - - -	629,000	— —
Loyalty Loan - - - - -	236,757	— —	Indigo Contractors - - - - -	8,000	— —
			Dividends on Stock, and Interest on Bonds -	696,000	— —
			Bonds advertised to be paid off - - - - -	16,167	— —
			Proprietors of Private Trade - - - - -	93,230	— —
			Balances of Goods sold under the Act 34 Geo. III. Cap. 80 - - - - -	34,000	— —
			Captains whose Ships are worn out - - -	80,389	— —
			Pay to Military Officers on Furlough and retired from Service, agreeable to Regulations of 1796 - - - - -	37,000	— —
			Warrants passed the Court unpaid - - -	114,800	— —
			Buyers of Tea returned - - - - -	971	— —
			Bank for a Loan on Mortgage of Annuities -	700,000	— —
			Bank for a Loan on Bonds - - - - -	100,000	— —
£ 9,366,449	— —		£ 9,932,437	— —	
Balance against, on 1st March 1800 - -	565,988	— —			
£ 9,932,437	— —		£ 9,932,437	— —	

APPENDIX

A STATEMENT of their BOND DEBTS and SIMPLE CONTRACTS of such Interest; and the State of the Cash remaining in their Treasury, on the 1st Day of March 1799.

To Bonds bearing Interest at £5. per Cent. per Annum - - - - -	£	1,315,737	—
Bonds not bearing Interest - - - - -	-	16,167	—
Bills of Exchange unpaid from China - - - - -	-	839,506	—
Bills of Exchange unpaid from India, &c. - - - - -	-	198,991	—
Indian Debt - - - - -	-	946,934	—
Bonds granted to the registered Creditors of the Rajah of Tanjore - -	-	9,459	—
Customs on Goods sold and unfold - - - - -	-	1,155,062	—
the Bank for a Loan on the Mortgage of Annuities at £4. per Cent. per Annum - - - - -	-	700,000	—
the Bank for a Loan on Bonds at £4. per Cent. per Annum - - -	-	100,000	—
the Bank for Interest on the above Loans - - - - -	-	10,666	—
Freight and Demorage - - - - -	-	750,000	—
Supra-Cargoes' Commission on Goods sold and unfold - - - - -	-	125,000	—
Proprietors of Private Trade on all Goods sold - - - - -	-	93,230	—
what owing on Account of Goods sold under the Act 34th Geo. III. Cap. 80. - - - - -	-	34,000	—
Alms Houses at Poplar - - - - -	-	77,092	—
Interest on Military Fund more than applied - - - - -	-	23,968	—
Interest on Contingent Fund more than applied - - - - -	-	5,620	—
what owing in the Department of the Committee of Shipping (exclusive of Exports) - - - - -	-	45,631	—
what owing for Exports of former Seasons - - - - -	-	122,938	—
what owing for Bonds issued to Commanders whose Ships are worn out -	-	318,158	—
Warrants passed the Court unpaid - - - - -	-	114,800	—
what owing for Teas returned by the Buyers and re-fold - - - - -	-	971	—
what owing to Contractors for Indigo - - - - -	-	8,000	—
Interest on Bonds - - - - -	-	38,229	—
Dividends on Stock - - - - -	-	53,603	—
	£	7,103,762	—
Balance in Favour - - - - -	-	10,015,866	—
	£	17,119,628	—

East-India House,
29th January, 1800.

TRACT DEBTS, with the Rates of Interest they respectively carry, and the Amount
Treasury, and other Effects appertaining to the Company in Great Britain, and a-float,

By what due from Government to the Company	- - - - -	£1,207,560 — —
Cash its Balance, including Company's separate Fund	- - - - -	805,938 — —
the Amount of Goods sold not paid for	- - - - -	942,528 — —
the Honorable Board of Ordnance for Saltpetre delivered	- - - - -	20,000 — —
the Value of Goods in England unfold	- - - - -	8,481,815 — —
Cargoes from England not arrived in India and China at the Dates of the several Quick Stocks	- - - - -	2,019,162 — —
Exports paid for, exclusive of Bullion	- - - - -	571,834 — —
Silver exported, and remaining in the Treasury paid for	- - - - -	711,565 — —
Impress paid Owners of Ships not arrived in England	- - - - -	203,092 — —
the Value of Ships, Sloops, and Vessels, exclusive of those stationed Abroad	- - - - -	65,930 — —
the Value of the East-India House and Warehouses	- - - - -	757,749 — —
what due from Government for Stores and Supplies to His Majesty's Troops, &c.	- - - - -	1,028,531 — —
what owing by sundry Persons returned from India and in India, to be re-paid in England	- - - - -	67,167 — —
Loyalty Loan unfold, estimated to produce	- - - - -	236,757 — —
		<u>£17,119,628 — —</u>

An Account of new or increased Salaries, Establishments, or Pensions payable in
Great Britain, which have been granted or created between the 1st March 1798
and the 1st March 1799.

- £1,500 — — Annuity to the Right Honorable Lord Hobart, late Governor of Madras,
payable out of the Territorial Revenues in India, for the Period of the
Company's exclusive Charter, if he shall live so long.
- 300 — — Annuity to the Wife and Daughters of Mr. H. Cleghorn, Secretary to the
Governor of Ceylon, to issue out of the Revenues of that Island.
- 230 — — Annuities to Clerks retired from the Service.
- 160 — — Increased Salaries to Junior Clerks in the House and Warehouses, according to
Rotation.
- 105 — — Annuities to Relatives of deceased Clerks.

£2,295

(Errors excepted)

CHAS. CARTWRIGHT,

Accomptant.

An ACCOUNT of STOCK, per Computation, of the East-India Company

D⁵

To	Bonds bearing Interest	D ^o not bearing Interest		
			£1,315,737	
			16,167	
Bills of Exchange unpaid from China			£839,506	
D ^o from India, &c.			198,991	
D ^o from India, on Account of the Indian Debt				
Bonds granted to the Registered Creditors of the Rajah of Tanjore				
Customs on Goods sold and unfold				
The Bank, for a Loan on Mortgage of the Annuities that may be sold per Act passed in 1788				
D ^o for a Loan on Bonds				
D ^o for Interest on the above Loans				
Freight and Demorage				
Supra Cargoes' Commission on Goods sold and unfold				
Proprietors of Private Trade on all Goods sold				
What owing on Account of Goods sold under the Act of 34th Geo. III. Cap. 80.				
Alms-houses at Poplar				
Interest on Military Fund more than applied				
D ^o on Contingent D ^o				
What owing in the Department of the Committee of Shipping (exclusive of Exports)				
What owing for Exports of former Seasons				
What owing for Bonds issued to Commanders whose Ships are worn out				
Warrants passed Court unpaid				
What owing for Teas returned by the Buyers and re-sold				
What owing to Contractors for Indigo				
Interest on Bonds				
Dividends on Stock				
Balance of Quick Stock against the Company at Bengal, made up 31st Jan. 1798				
Add the Sum paid by Lord Clive for constituting a Military Fund			3,09,29,759	
The Sum given by Sujah ul Dowlah in Addition to D ^o			5,80,000	
			3,48,000	
			9,28,000	
Add Interest on the above Sums from the 29th September 1766 to the 29th September 1769, which forms the Capital of the Contingent Fund, the Interest of which is applicable to the Charges of conducting the Military Fund				
			2,22,720	
Add Cargoes arrived in England included in the Credit of the Quick Stocks			11,50,720	
			88,97,263	
			4,09,77,742 a. 2s. 3d.	
Deduct Bills drawn on England on Account of the Indian Debt since closing the Quick Stock			£4,609,995	
			94,855	
Balance of Quick Stock against the Company at China, 30th April 1798,				
			Tales - 2,810,797 at 7s. 7d. $\frac{5}{16}$ each	
			£	
			12,692,509	
			7,286,727	
			£	
			19,979,236	

Memorandum:

Demands have been made on the Company from His Majesty's Pay Office General for Sums advanced thence on Account of King's Regiments serving in India in the last Four Years, to the Amount of £200,000. Of this £100,000 has been paid by the Company, and the Paymasters General have been requested to direct particular Accounts of the whole Expences to be prepared, and forwarded to the Court.

East-India House,
29th January, 1800.

(Errors excepted.)

CHAS. CARTWRIGHT, Accomptant.

company

C^r

1,331,90

515,140

973,607

692,509

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stant.

A P P E N D I X, No. 25.

AN ACCOUNT of the Amount of all Goods sold at the East-India Company's
Sales, from the 1st March 1798 to the 1st March 1799.

COMPANY'S GOODS.											
Tea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	£3,368,608
Bengal Piece Goods	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,228,308
Coast and Surat Piece Goods	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,773,577
China Wrought Silks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,094
Raw Silk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	505,408
China Ware	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,032
Nankeen Cloth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88,099
Pepper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	331,625
Saltpetre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	226,742
Drugs, Sugar, Indigo, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	783,885
Coffee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,688
											8,337,066
PRIVATE-TRADE GOODS.											
Tea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	304,124
Piece Goods	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	243,837
Raw Silk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	910
China Ware	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,089
Nankeen Cloth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	278
Saltpetre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,168
Drugs, Sugar, Indigo, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,064,553
											1,629,959
NEUTRAL PROPERTY.											
Piece Goods	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
Nankeen Cloth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	191
Coffee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110,609
Drugs, &c. &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	237,408
											348,231
											£10,315,256

East-India House,
the 29th January, 1800.

(Errors excepted)

CHA^S. CARTWRIGHT,
Accomptant.

Cox & Son,
75, Great Queen Street.